

No. 2703

June 27, 1907

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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SUN WORSHIP IN MONTANA.

A BLACKFEET INDIAN MOTHER HOLDING UP HER BABE TO BE BLESSED BY THE RISING SUN.

Drawn for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by Charles M. Russell, the "Cowboy Artist."



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lightly turns
to thoughts of love.
Then it is
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like above.

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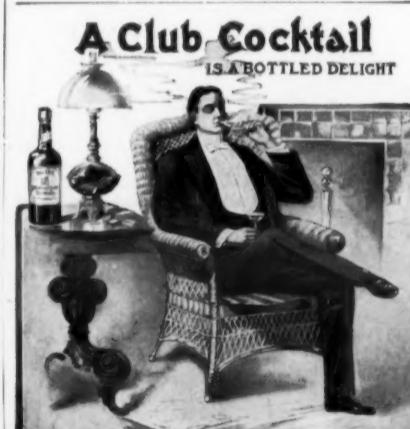
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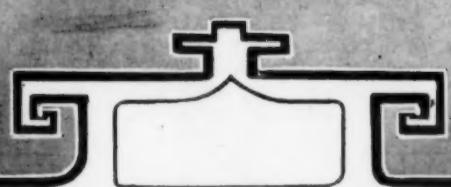


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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



AUTOMOBILE HILL-CLIMBING EXTRAORDINARY.

WALTER C. WHITE, IN A THIRTY-HORSE-POWER WHITE STEAMER, ON HIS WAY UP GIANT'S DESPAIR, WILKESBARRE,
WINNING THE DECORATION-DAY CONTEST IN THE RECORD TIME OF 1:49 4-5.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV.

No. 2703

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Thursday, June 27, 1907

Is Roosevelt Like Jackson?

RESEMBLANCES of many sorts, some real and some imaginary, between President Roosevelt and President Jackson have been pointed out by newspapers and statesmen. But there is one similarity between them which has not been cited by anybody. It is this: The mistakes which each made affected his popularity comparatively little with the masses of the people.

In public policy Roosevelt has not made so many mistakes as Jackson did, nor have any of his mistakes been quite as large as Jackson's. No blunder which Roosevelt has perpetrated has been so gratuitous as was Jackson's absurdity in making the social recognition of the wife of Secretary of War Eaton a test of political loyalty to Jackson himself, and thus of raising it to the dignity of a great party issue. In his five and a half years in the White House Roosevelt has fallen into no error which even remotely approaches Jackson's folly in declaring war on the United States Bank, and in defeating the movement to extend its charter.

Through evil and good report Roosevelt, like Jackson, apparently has the masses on his side. As was the case with Jackson, a powerful element of the people like Roosevelt for some of the blunders which he makes. These mistakes show them that he is one of themselves, partaking of their impulsiveness and sharing in their proneness to sometimes make snap judgments. Like themselves, he is right in a large majority of cases, and when he is in the wrong he usually gets on the right side eventually.

Hence the people, or a large portion of them, shout for Roosevelt. Hence, too, the people construe the assaults of the politicians upon him as a personal attack on themselves, and resent them. Half as many mistakes as Roosevelt has made would have ruined any other President of recent times, but they seem not to have injured him materially. Here are some of the reasons why the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune seldom hit Roosevelt.

Some mistakes which Roosevelt has made he afterward acknowledged and corrected. Other mistakes, as yet unrecognized by him, will probably be discerned and remedied by him eventually. And right here is a particular in which Roosevelt differs from his great prototype. Jackson never acknowledged any of his mistakes, never realized that he could make a mistake, and was always indignant at anybody who hinted at a possibility that he could ever make any mistakes.

If the election were held to-day and Roosevelt were the candidate, he would carry the country. He would not have as large a majority as he rolled up in 1904, for the Democrats in the near future will probably not select so feeble a nominee as they had in that year. But Roosevelt's majority would be big enough to project itself on the bulletin-boards all over the United States very early on the night of the voting.

Where Shall We Nominate in 1908?

POSSIBLY the location of the Republican national convention of 1908 may be made a test of the relative strength of the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt elements in the Republican party. Roosevelt's opponents want to get the convention for New York or Philadelphia, believing that the local sentiment of those towns would be against him, while his friends seek to give it to Chicago, St. Louis, or any other Western city which is bidding for it, Roosevelt and his policies being particularly popular throughout the Mississippi valley and on the Pacific slope. At the meeting of the national committee in December the time and the place for holding the convention will be determined on.

Sometimes its location influences the action of a convention. The Democratic national convention of 1856, which nominated Buchanan, was held in Cincin-

nati. That party's previous conventions met in Baltimore. If the convention of 1860 had met in either of those cities, instead of in Charleston, the split in the Democratic party in that year, owing to the Southern hostility to Douglas, might have been averted, and some of the country's subsequent history might have been different. The Republicans, however, could have carried the country in 1860 against a united Democracy.

Thurlow Weed said it was the local sentiment that defeated Seward in the Chicago convention of 1860 and nominated Illinois's favorite son, Lincoln. Seward had a long lead over Lincoln on the first ballot, but Lincoln almost tied him on the second ballot, and he carried the convention on the third. Local feeling doubtless had much to do with the defeat of Pendleton, the Ohio greenbacker, in the Democratic convention of 1868, which was held in New York, and the nomination of New York's ex-Governor, Seymour, who had not been thought of in connection with the candidacy until after many ballots had been taken. Cincinnati, the town in which the convention of 1876 was held, had something to do with turning the convention to Governor Hayes, of Ohio, in the general wind-up. Whether locality will count for anything in determining the Republican presidential candidate or not is at this stage hazardous.

New York Must Stay Republican.

NEW YORK'S Republican leaders must get together, and stay together. If they take intelligent advantage of their opportunities in the management of the State's affairs they can retain control for many years longer. Moreover, Republican sway in this State may be essential to the party's success in the presidential campaign in 1908. In the half a century which has passed since the birth of the Republican party, New York has given its electoral vote to every Republican candidate for President except in the case of Seymour in 1868, Tilden in 1876, and Cleveland in 1884 and 1892, and each of the candidates was a New Yorker. All of New York's Governors in the half a century have been Republican except Seymour, Hoffman, Tilden, Robinson, Cleveland, Hill, and Flower. As compared with seven Democratic Governors in the fifty years the State has had eleven Republicans. If the Republicans continue to give the State a good administration, and if they avoid factional feuds, they will have an excellent chance to carry the State for President and Governor in 1908.

As between the Republicans and the Democrats the Republicans' supremacy could readily be maintained under good government and good party leadership. But Hearst's Independence League has introduced an element of uncertainty into the politics of the State. The league draws from both parties. It was strong enough in 1906 to be used as a club by Hearst to force the Democratic party to give him the nomination for Governor. In 1908 it may act independently, under his leadership, and thus poll more votes than it did when allied with the Democrats in 1906. Flower for Governor in 1891 and Cleveland for President in 1892 were the latest Democrats who carried New York for high office. The Republicans have been in the ascendancy in this State ever since.

An excellent way for the Republicans to assure their supremacy in 1908 is to give intelligent and faithful support to Governor Hughes, who in all his policies is faithfully and effectively following the best expression of popular sentiment.

Arresting a Craze.

JUST at this time, when demagogues have succeeded in stirring up a large section of the population to an attitude of antagonism to all corporate interests, it is refreshing to read the clear and common-sense reasons given by the Governor of New York for his veto of the two-cent railroad-fare bill. Measures of the same character have been passed by fourteen State Legislatures, and in every one of these States the constitutionality of the law has been called in question. No Governor except Mr. Hughes had the courage and common sense to write a veto. In several of the States, notably in Pennsylvania, the railroads have retaliated by revoking the concessions formerly made to commuters and excursionists, who have thus been made to suffer for the hysteria of legislators—who themselves, perhaps, were not entirely uninfluenced in their action by the loss of their railroad passes.

Governor Hughes, as a resident of New York, knows how much that city's prosperity depends upon the low commutation passenger rates which make it easy for the people of its suburbs to come to the metropolis for business and pleasure, and how it would suffer if the railroads in this State were badgered into following the example of those in Pennsylvania. The people of the city and State did not demand the passage of the two-cent bill; it was passed merely because such legislation seemed the fashion. The general commendation of the Governor's veto proves this. He very justly observes that the sweeping provisions of the bill were adopted without investigation into the merits of the matter. The most important of all the considerations urged against the bill is the fact that such an investigation will be practicable under the provisions of the new public-utilities law, so that if it shall be shown that any or all railroads can carry passengers for two cents a mile and make a reasonable profit by so doing, they may be forced to keep within that rate. Recognizing the force of this argument, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation,

which at first favored the two-cent bill, promptly withdrew its support of it when the public-utilities bill was passed. No action in his brief but splendid public career has been more creditable to Governor Hughes than this notwithstanding of a corporation-baiting movement, and none will more strongly recommend him to common-sense conservatives as a safe and sane executive.

The Plain Truth.

WONDER has often been expressed at the rapid rise of New York politicians from the obscurity of a corner saloon to positions of wealth and financial importance. The public has had its suspicions that Tammany Hall and graft were not entirely unrelated to these remarkable changes of fortune, and now Comptroller Metz transforms conjecture into certainty by his assertion that he could make a million dollars a year out of his office if he were dishonest. He does not go deeply into details, but he indicates one prolific source of graft, the purchase by "insiders" of real estate which is to be acquired for public purposes and the "holding up" of the city when the choice of location is made public. The revelations of enormously profitable dock leases held by the Murphy clan furnish another hint as to methods of becoming a millionaire without work, except of the political order. If Mayor McClellan and Comptroller Metz could be induced to publish the results of their investigations into New York practical politics, a work more fascinating than the most popular of the "best sellers" might be expected from the collaboration.

THE indorsement by the great State of Pennsylvania of Senator Knox as its presidential candidate—the first to receive the backing of a State convention of his party—and his announcement that he is in the field, make it evident that there is to be more than the expected competition over the nomination at the national convention. If Pennsylvania had indorsed Taft it would have started him off in the race in such a way as to make him almost an impregnable candidate. Unless the bitter factional fight in Ohio is settled—and it is now reported that it will be—the Republican convention would hardly turn to that State for its choice of a candidate, in view of the danger that the factional difficulties might lose the electoral votes of a most important Republican State. With Pennsylvania for Knox, New York for Hughes, Ohio either as a unit or with a majority of its delegates for Taft, with Cannon from Illinois, and Fairbanks as first choice of Indiana and strongly supported as second choice by many States, with La Follette indorsed by Wisconsin, and New England yet to be heard from, there are possibilities of one of the most exciting national conventions ever held by the Republican party. What the outcome may be no one can predict.

GRADUALLY the American people are coming to realize that a patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July does not necessarily mean the slaughter of hundreds or the murdering of sleep for weeks before the holiday. Mayor Busse, of Chicago, this year issued a proclamation to the effect that the city ordinances regarding the sale of cannon crackers, toy pistols, and metal caps would be strictly enforced, and that all persons discharging cannons, guns, revolvers, and Fourth of July canes would be arrested. In New York permits for the sale of fireworks for the Fourth were not issued before June 24th, and the fire department regulations prohibit absolutely the sale of blank-cartridge toy pistols, torpedoes larger than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and fire-crackers more than seven inches long. The setting off of Roman candles and rockets is prohibited, except under certain restrictions, and the discharge of cannon, except by military organizations, is forbidden. It is too much to hope that these wise regulations in two great cities will prevent all needless sacrifices of life and limb to the gunpowder demon, but they will undoubtedly ameliorate the horrors of the day, and perhaps other cities, now less progressive than New York and Chicago, will next year profit by their example.

THE loyalty of the Roman Catholic Church to the Pope is so intense that it is very seldom that his actions are questioned by the faithful. This makes especially notable an open letter recently addressed to the Pope by a group of able Italian priests, containing a bold reply to the censures uttered by him in his allocution of April 17th, against the most modern school of ecclesiastics, and accusing him of violating the rights of conscience in his treatment of certain priests who had ventured to criticize the policy of the Vatican. This letter is of special interest to the members of the faith in this country. It contends that Catholicism should abandon its archaic position, and regain its hold on young manhood by recognizing the claims of science and of democracy. It claims for young men in the Church the right to a certain amount of liberty in their work for her, supporting this claim by the declaration of Leo XIII. that the future of the church depends on them. The Pope is charged with nullifying the work of his predecessor, and is strongly criticised for introducing reactionary theologians into the Biblical Commission, and for allowing Italian Catholics to vote only when conservative interests and candidates are in peril. The authors of the letter profess their profound loyalty to his Holiness, and appeal to him for wisdom, equity, and clemency. This daring letter is a significant sign of the times. In all the churches the modern tendency to liberalism seems to be indicative of the spirit of the age, and even the rock-ribbed Roman hierarchy does not escape it.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

CREDIT is due Mr. James H. Burns, publisher of the *St. Paul Herald*, for his enterprise and pluck in putting to the test the question whether traction companies shall be permitted to do a general advertising business under franchises granted to them simply as carriers of passengers. He has begun an action to enjoin the St. Paul City Railway Company from placing and carrying advertisements in its cars, and asking for an award of \$1,000 for the damage done the business of his paper. The court of first instance denied the application for an injunction, and Mr. Burns has carried the case to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. His contention is that under the terms



JAMES H. BURNS,
Publisher of the *St. Paul Herald*, who
is testing in the courts a street
railway's right to carry advertisements.

of a city ordinance which reads, "All cars running on said lines of railway shall be used only for carrying passengers, including ordinary hand baggage," the company is as plainly forbidden to engage in the business of advertising as in that of hauling freight or express packages, or selling books, newspapers, or candies—undertakings in which no one alleges that it is empowered to engage. He shows that, with the total of 5,510 advertisements displayed in its cars, the company has secured a practical monopoly of the advertising business in St. Paul, for no newspaper or bill-board company has so large a patronage. The result of Mr. Burns's crusade against this form of unlicensed advertising will be awaited with interest by all publishers, and his success in his suit would have far-reaching effects.

IT IS noteworthy that the *New York Sun*, which has never manifested much friendship for the Vice-President, has recently taken occasion to dispel the myth about Mr. Fairbanks's coldness. Speaking of his geniality at his luncheon to the President on Memorial Day, one of its correspondents says: "How did the impression get abroad that Mr. Fairbanks is cold? It is a false impression. He is one of the most affable and warm-hearted men in the world." Probably no newspaper is better qualified than the *sun* to answer that question, but it is evidently willing to stop its joking about Mr. Fairbanks's personality and give a square deal in its columns to one of the most generally misrepresented men in public life.

WHAT might be a tale of great interest is outlined in a dispatch from Texas. A man who called himself John Francis Barnes died the other day in the Lone Star State, where, although he owned 40,000 acres of land, he had lived as a hermit for twenty-five years. Documents found among his effects proved that Barnes was a cousin of King Edward of England. He once told an old pioneer, who was his only friend, that he left England under a cloud.

MANY LINES of sport formerly considered as suitable for men alone have been taken up by women of this generation with enthusiasm, and with no little skillfulness and success. Even in the use of the gun and the pistol numbers of women have become expert, rivaling men in accurate marksmanship. In fact, in some localities, feminine lovers of this kind of recreation have organized shooting-clubs, which are about as flourishing as those whose membership is masculine. That such organizations should exist in Australia, where woman suffrage prevails, is peculiarly fitting, as being a virtual indication of the ability of the gentler sex to discharge the military as well as the civil duties of the citizen. The fair



MISS MADGE TELFORD,
The champion lady shot of Australia,
and winner of several important
matches—Black and White.

Australians of the Commonwealth Ladies' Rifle Club, of Melbourne, must be intensely devoted to target practice, for from their ranks has developed the "champion lady shot" of Australia. Miss Madge Telford, who has fairly won this title, has made the highest score credited to any woman in that country. She also has been a winner in matches between associations of lady marksmen.

SAN FRANCISCO'S municipal graft scandal reached a climax when Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz was convicted of extorting money from certain restaurant-keepers, and, pending pronouncement of sentence on June 27th, was locked up in jail like any ordinary criminal. This presented to the world the unique spectacle of the governing head of a great city confined behind prison bars. The result of



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ,
Mayor of San Francisco, who has been con-
victed of extortion.—Copyright, 1902,
by J. E. Purdy.

to prison he could not perform the duties of mayor, yet Schmitz cannot be ousted from office until a higher court has affirmed his conviction. As he will undoubtedly appeal his case it is not likely that final judgment will be passed upon it before the expiration of his mayoral term. During his disability one of the supervisors will act as mayor. The success of the legal proceedings against Schmitz was mainly due to the testimony of his former sponsor and associate, the noted political boss, Abraham Ruef, who turned State's evidence. Schmitz still maintains his innocence of the charges. His career has been a peculiar one. He started in life as a drummer boy in a theatre, and was an orchestra leader when first elected mayor.

THERE is probably a great deal of politics in the agitation against the treatment of Japanese in San Francisco, which, under the direction of Count Okuma, has assumed disquieting proportions in the island empire. He and the other leaders of the so-called Progressive party were the instigators of the disturbances following the signing of the Portsmouth peace treaty, which marred Japan's record for national dignity and sobriety.

Their jingo spirit was revolted by the terms granted to Russia, though later developments have shown that the peace then concluded was probably the salvation of Japan; and in the present delicate situation with this country they favor a vigorous, even aggressive, policy, and apparently will not be content until they have succeeded in placing Japanese on an equality with any other foreigners in the matter not only of protection in, but of admission to, the United States. Count Okuma has been minister of finance, of foreign affairs, and premier of Japan, and is still a political personality to be reckoned with, though it might have been thought that when he became the head of Waseda University, which he founded and largely endowed, he would cease to be active in international affairs. He is said to be a large man, who in his grace of bearing and pithiness of speech recalls the descriptions of Thomas Jefferson. He is not too great a man, however, to enjoy what Western politicians term "putting the government in a hole"—an operation which he has apparently conducted with some measure of success.



COUNT OKUMA,
Leader of the opposition party in
Japan, and of the anti-American
movement.



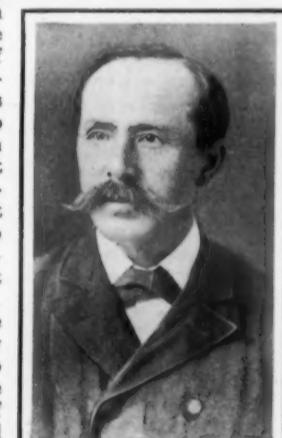
GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. TERRELL, OF GEORGIA,
At whose request no wine was served at a great dinner given in his honor, shown at a
festive gathering with prominent Georgia women who sympathize with his
temperance principles.—J. R. Schmidt.

WHEN in the time of President Hayes wine was banished from the White House, the innovation attracted world-wide attention. It is now possible to name at least four chief magistrates of Southern States whose total-abstinence principles are the same as those of the late President. Reference has already been made in these pages to the upsetting of traditions by the Governors of North and South Carolina at a recent meeting; and a few weeks later, when five hundred prominent men of Georgia gave a dinner in honor of Joseph M. Terrell, about to retire from the governorship of the State after two successive terms, the banquet, by the Governor's special request, was served without wine or spirits. Governor Terrell said that he wished to be able to say that he had attended one semi-political feast at which there was no beverage stronger than water. His successor in the Governor's chair, Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, and owner of the *Atlanta Journal*, never uses wine or any other alcoholic beverage.

HOW strenuous Emperor William can be on occasion is illustrated in the latest sensational story from Berlin. The Emperor, it is stated, has personally degraded his cousin, Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia, expelled him from the court and the army and banished him from Germany, because the prince, as the Emperor was informed, had been addicted to certain immoral practices. It is said that the Emperor, in great anger, performed the ceremony of degradation in the presence of the imperial family and of high army officers. He tore the orders and decorations from the prince's breast, and vigorously boxed his ears. The prince fled from the palace in tears, and without a word, and later left for Egypt. Prince Frederick was not long ago appointed grand master of the knightly Order of St. John, but the appointment has been canceled by imperial decree. The prince is thirty-three years old and very wealthy.

VETERANS of the Civil War have shown much interest in the article published in the Decoration Day number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, setting forth the rival claims of William M. De Hart and of Charles F. Rand to the honor of being the first man to enlist in the Union army. De Hart contends that he enlisted on April 13th, 1861, while, according to official records, Rand enlisted on April 15th. In a letter to this paper Major L. G. Kingsley, of Rutland, Vt., endeavors to bar out both of these contestants. The major maintains that fifty-six members of the old Rutland Light Guards, including himself, Captain (afterward General) Ripley, and Lieutenant (afterward Colonel) Roberts, enlisted on February 9th, 1861. This "enlistment" consisted in a favorable response by the men to an order issued by the Governor of Vermont, who sought to learn what members of the militia would be ready to obey the President's call for troops in case of war. But Major De Hart might insist that his company of Rock Creek Rifles got ahead of the Light Guards in this respect, since on January 1st, 1861, he wrote to the Governor of Indiana offering the Rifles' services to the government.

ONE OF the most important of recent ecclesiastical events is the union of the three branches of Methodism in Japan into one denomination, which takes the name of the Methodist Church of Japan. The general conference of this body has elected as the first bishop of the new church Yoitsu Honda, president of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tokio. This first native Methodist bishop is not only an able educator and preacher, but also an eloquent orator, and a man of remarkable personal power. Early in life he was for two years president of the provincial assembly of his native province, and on the adoption of the new Japanese constitution he was urged to accept a seat in Parliament; but he felt called to devote his life to the Christian ministry. He is of a Samurai family, and was born at Hirosaki, December 18th, 1848. He was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference held at Cleveland in 1896. His noble character and remarkable personal influence fit him in the highest degree for the great work to which he has been called as the official leader and superintendent of Japanese Methodism.



YOITSU HONDA,
Newly-elected first bishop of the Meth-
odist Church of Japan.—Courtesy
of Methodist Book Concern.



LOUIS VOLLET,
A French sailor, nearly dead,
from a dory in mid-ocean, after being without food and water fourteen days.



JAMES BREEN,
A daring sailor, who swam from the steamship *Carmania* through a rough sea and rescued Vollet.



SPECTACULAR SUNDAY FIRE IN NEW YORK—RUINS OF THE RECENTLY BURNED METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CAR BARN ON MADISON AVENUE.—H. D. Blauvelt.

A Poem and a Prophecy.

ONE OF the wisest and most suggestive of patriotic poems is that of the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled "Unguarded Gates," contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* of April, 1892, fifteen years ago. In it he pictures the breadth, the beauty, the fruitfulness, the freedom, the grandeur of our land :

A realm wherein are fruits of every zone,
Airs of all climes, for lo ! throughout the year
The red rose blossoms somewhere — a rich land,
A later Eden planted in the wilds,
With not an inch of earth within its bound,
But if a slave's foot press it sets him free.
Here it is written, Toil shall have its wage,
And Honor honor, and the humblest man
Stands level with the highest in the law
Of such a land have men in dungeons dreamed,
And with the vision brightening in their eyes
Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

But the poem is more than a picture of the glory of our land. It is also a prophecy. In our unguarded gates the poetic seer beholds a great peril, and he lifts up a voice of eloquent and impassioned patriotic warning :

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
And through them press a wild, a motley throng—
Men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes,
Featureless figures of the Hoang-Ho,
Malayan, Scythian, Teuton, Kelt, and Slav.
Flying the Old World's poverty and scorn;
These bringing with them unknown gods and rites,
Those tiger passions here to stretch their claws.
In street and alley what strange tongues are these,
Accents of menace alien to our air !

He remembered that "so of old the thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome." His vision of peril was not merely imagination. His warning was only too well founded. During the last decade of the nine-

teenth century the immigrants who came to our shores were more than four times the estimated number of the Goths and Vandals who deluged the south of Europe and overwhelmed Rome. About a third of our population was foreign born or of foreign parentage when we entered the twentieth century. During the last fifteen years the volume of immigration has vastly increased, and the proportion of undesirable immigrants has also increased. England, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden are not sending so many, relatively, as in years gone by, and we are getting a great relative increase from Russia, Italy, Poland, Syria, and other lands where the masses are poor and illiterate. In the steerage of one steamship which arrived at Boston recently were representatives of twenty-nine different nations. Paupers, criminals, and wild-eyed, black-hearted anarchists come in immense numbers.

Our gates are still comparatively unguarded. The warning of Mr. Aldrich sent out many years ago is even more timely now than when it was uttered. One of the greatest of our problems is that of regulating and safely restricting the immense and increasing volume of immigration. We can digest the millions who are clean and honest and industrious. Our fields, our industries, our schools and churches can give them a hospitable welcome and mould them and their children into enlightened and loyal Americans. But we are receiving far too many that become refuse in the slums of our cities, too many that naturally are criminals, too many that are the foes of all civilization.

O Liberty, White Goddess ! is it well
To leave the gate unguarded ? On thy
breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts
of fate,
Lift the down-trodden, but with the
hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals
come
To waste the gifts of freedom.



PROUDEST MOMENT IN RICHARD CROKER'S LIFE.
TAMMANY'S EX-BOSS LEADING HIS GREAT HORSE ORBY, WINNER OF THE ENGLISH DERBY RACE OF 1907, PAST THE ROYAL BOX AT EPSOM DOWNS, AND DOFFING HIS HAT IN RESPONSE TO KING EDWARD'S SALUTE.—Illustrations Bureau.



RAISED WRECK OF THE "MINNESOTA'S" LAUNCH IN WHICH THE SIX MIDSHIPMEN AND FIVE SAILORS LOST THEIR LIVES.
Pictorial News Company



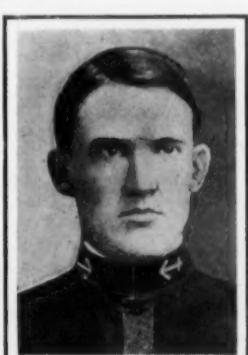
MIDSHIPMAN F. P. HOLCOMB.



MIDSHIPMAN H. C. MURFIN, JR.



MIDSHIPMAN W. C. ULRICH.



MIDSHIPMAN P. H. FIELD.



MIDSHIPMAN W. H. STEVENSON.



MIDSHIPMAN H. L. HOLDEN.

ELEVEN GALLANT MEMBERS OF THE NAVY DROWNED.

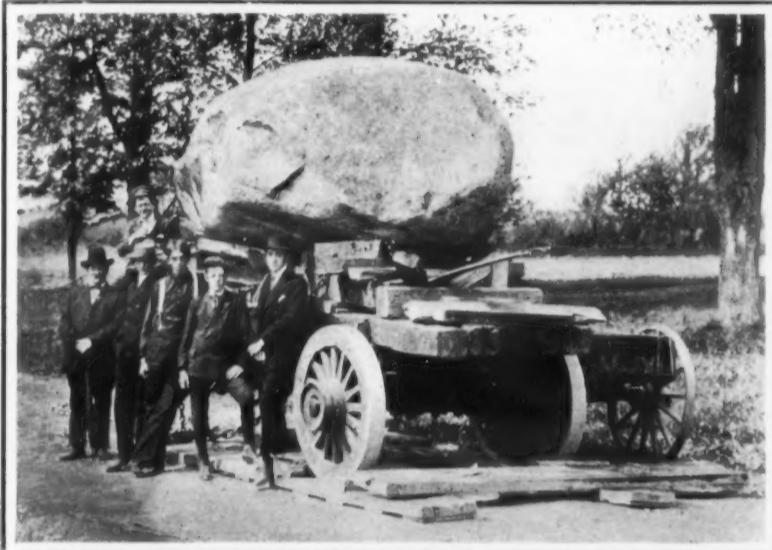
BATTLE-SHIP "MINNESOTA'S" DAMAGED LAUNCH, WHICH WAS SUNK IN HAMPTON ROADS, BY COLLISION ON THE NIGHT OF GEORGIA DAY AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, AND THE SIX YOUNG OFFICERS WHO, WITH FIVE SAILORS, PERISHED IN THE LITTLE CRAFT.



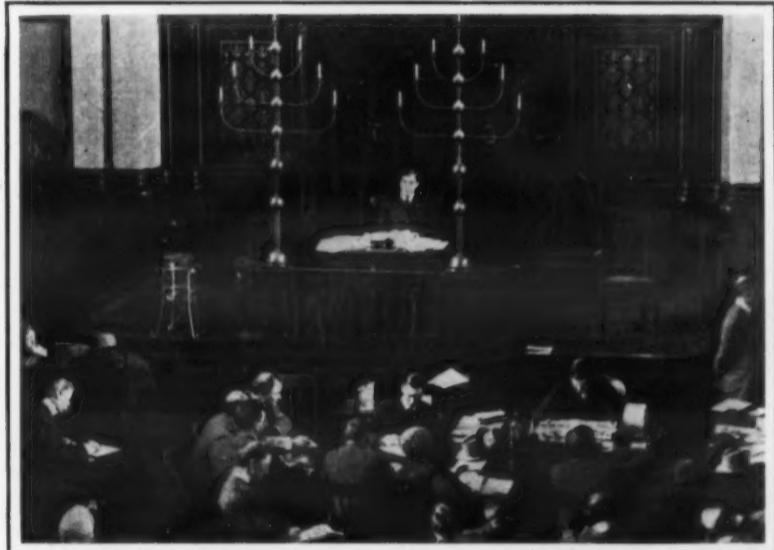
STREET-CAR DEMOLISHED BY COLLISION WITH A CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD TRAIN AT LEXINGTON, KY.—ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND FOURTEEN HURT.
C. S. M. flett, Kentucky.



"FREE SEEDS" DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE, FROM WHICH \$4,000,000 WORTH OF THIS KIND OF FREE MAIL IS SENT OUT YEARLY.
Harris & Ewing, District of Columbia.



HEAVY TRAFFIC SPOILS A GOOD ROAD—THREE-TON WAGON, CARRYING A THIRTY-TON BOWLER, TO BE USED AT ALBANY, N. Y., FOR A MONUMENT TO COLONEL MARINUS WILLETT, CRUSHES THROUGH THE MACADAM ROAD NEAR GLEN, N. Y., AND STICKS FAST.—E. F. Wilson, New York.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A CRIMINAL COURT IN A SYNAGOGUE—TRIAL OF MAYOR E. E. SCHMITZ, WHO WAS CONVICTED OF EXTORTION, HELD IN TEMPLE SHEARITH ISRAEL, SAN FRANCISCO—JUDGE DUNNE SEATED IN THE PULPIT BETWEEN THE ALTAR LIGHTS—SCHMITZ AT LOWER LEFT CORNER OF TABLE WITH HIS COUNSEL.—Louis J. Stellmann, California.



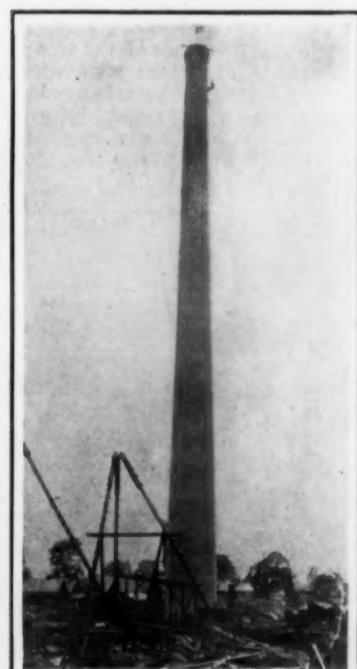
HANDSOME SILVER SERVICE, COSTING \$5,000, MADE BY EDWARD VAIL & CO., WICHITA, KAN., WHICH WAS PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS TO THE BATTLE-SHIP "KANSAS," AT THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.—Pottinger's Photo Parlors, Kansas.



PUPILS CROWDING INTO THE ORIENTAL SCHOOL AT SAN FRANCISCO, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WHICH JAPAN RESENTED.
Mildred S. Woodruff, California.



LAUNCHING OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF SAVANNAH," OF THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINE, AT CHESTER, PA.—MISS SUSAN COLE WINBURN, ACTING AS SPONSOR.—E. A. Goewey, New York.



DARING WORKMAN DECORATING THE TOP OF THE 250-FOOT CHIMNEY OF THE NEW ORLEANS WATER-WORKS.
A. V. Hall, Louisiana.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.

MATTERS OF TIMELY IMPORTANCE PICTORIALLY PRESENTED BY OBSERVANT OPERATORS OF THE CAMERA.

A Railroad Manager on Railway Accidents

THE general manager leaned back wearily. "Yes," said he; "the newspapers in these days charge the management with overworking its men as the first cause of nearly all of the accidents. In some cases this may be true, but in the majority of instances in which men are overworked it is their own fault. These men are at the end of their runs farthest from home and beg to return at once, and the dispatcher, against his better judgment, allows it. Then, each individual case of sleeping on duty has its particular story, and many of them occur not because of lack of sleep, but because of conditions not easily explained.

"I have in mind one instance which occurred in the early 'eighties, and which resulted in the celebrated Mast Hope disaster on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad, which division at this date was largely single-track. A heavy freight train, west bound, had taken the siding at the small station at Mast Hope to allow the Western express, due at midnight, to pass. The engineman was one Jim Holden, a young man healthy and sober, a man of family, and altogether a good and reliable employé as well as a good engineer. He had left the division terminal at Port Jervis, N. Y., early in the evening after fourteen hours off duty, and had, he told me later, eight hours of sleep, felt fully rested, and had no desire whatever to nap. Pulling his train to nearly the west end of the siding which joined the main track almost directly in front of the small wooden station, then closed for the night, he placed himself upon the engineer's seat in the cab, and, with no thought of doing so, evidently went to sleep while waiting for the express to pass. The whistle for the express to the station must have partly awakened Holden, and the rumble of the coming train, in his dazed condition, caused him to believe it had passed, and instantly grasping and opening the throttle of his engine, moved it forward a few feet, just far enough to reach the main track with its front end, when it was struck by the express train moving fifty or sixty miles per hour. The collision was frightful. The engine of the express was hurled from the track, thrown into the station, and later was found to be turned completely around and headed east. The cars of the express train were forced over upon the engine and into the station. The wrecked cars and station instantly took fire from the coals thrown from the engine, with the result that twenty or thirty passengers were killed outright or burned to death before they could be extricated.

"Holden, the engineman, was arrested and placed

in jail in Milford, Pike County, Pa., to await the action of the grand jury. I was at that time a conductor running what was known as the 'emigrant' train, which left Port Jervis an hour or two later than the express, and my train was held at the station east of Mast Hope until the siding at the station where the wreck occurred was in condition to be used as main track, when I proceeded to Susquehanna, arriving too late for my regular run east, and was, therefore, sent back on a freight train, which reached Mast Hope, east-bound, about midnight of the night following the wreck, having received notice that the siding was still used as main track. As we approached Mast Hope I could see from the caboose windows, when rounding a curve a mile or more from the scene of the wreck, that the wrecking crew must be still at work, because a large fire was burning, evidently from the débris of the wreckage. To get a better view while passing I crossed over from one side of the caboose to the other, seated myself at a window, wondering how soon the wrecking crew would have the track clear and in use, and ten minutes later found the caboose passing out the east end of the siding, I not having seen the wreck at all. I had gone to sleep with my mind intent upon observing a certain thing. This so impressed me that the next day I proceeded to Milford, had an interview with Holden at the jail, and in a day or two had so impressed others that he was released on bail. He was tried later and acquitted, and my last knowledge of him was that he was running a switch engine on his old division. This instance, clearly demonstrating how easily a man may go to sleep on duty for a time, while fully intending and desiring to keep awake, always comes to me when reading or hearing of an accident caused by some one sleeping at his post.

"Accidents are also frequently caused by what might be called the reaction of the mind of the individual, by which one apparently attending strictly to duty overlooks some slight thing which in the end results disastrously. It would be intensely interesting if all the facts leading up to a disaster which means loss of life or destruction of property could be ascertained. Joel Parker and Abel Wood were two engineers of middle age, men of family, both leading members of the Methodist Church, and active in all of the duties pertaining to church membership. They were both men of unusual common sense, and as such were frequently called upon to take positions where their practical knowledge would stand them in good stead and could be made use of. When the time came for the annual

Sunday School picnic, they, with several others, were appointed a committee to take charge of the affair, select the place for the picnic to be held and make all of the arrangements to carry the outing to a successful finish. As all annual Sunday School picnics are, this was an event of considerable interest and importance in the small town in which these men lived, and all who could, both old and young, participated and used every available means to swell the attendance and contribute to the joyous occasion.

"The affair came off in due time; the day was beautiful, the attendance large, and when all bills were settled and the accounts adjusted, a balance of forty-one dollars and eighty cents remained in the hands of the treasurer. The different members of the committee in charge were called together to receive the reports and make final disposition of the fund remaining. Upon this latter question the committee found itself hopelessly divided. Parker, supported by several of the committee, thought the amount should be used to purchase a present for the Sunday School superintendent, while Ward, and a majority of the committee, insisted it should be used to purchase books for the school. The debate, led by Parker on one side and Ward on the other, continued for some time, and finally resulted in an adjournment of the committee to a later date, when it was hoped that sober second thought and consultation with other interested parties would bring a solution of the question.

"Ward was a passenger engineer, and left the town, which was a divisional headquarters, early the next morning on his regular run. As he mounted his engine his mind was still occupied with the disposition of the balance of the picnic fund, and as he proceeded on his way, he was arguing the debate over, thinking how he could impress the pastor of the church with his side of the question and secure an efficient ally; and while so pre-occupied, apparently attending to his duties, he failed to notice a signal set at danger, passed without seeing the flagman sent back to notify him, and finally crashed into the rear of a disabled freight train occupying the main track, with the result that several passengers were injured and considerable property destroyed, although Ward himself escaped without a scratch. Ward was dismissed for a flagrant violation of orders, went to farming, and made a success of it, but always insisted that the real cause of the accident was the forty-one dollars and eighty cents remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the Sunday School picnic."

MRS. EDGAR VAN ETEN.

Strange Uprising of French Wine-makers

IN THE great uprising of the vine-growers of southern France the French republic has on its hands an economic problem of the first importance. The form of protest against the ruin of the wine industry adopted by these excitable inhabitants of Languedoc is more striking, because on a larger scale, than the well-remembered demonstration of Coxey and his army, but its methods have been much the same—with this difference, however, that the hosts which marched through the countrysides and cities of the Midi were made up of employers as well as laborers. At the largest of their gatherings of protest, at Montpellier on June 9th, from 400,000 to 600,000 men, women, and children were present, marching under banners bearing such inscriptions as "No revenues, no taxes!" "How sad it is to have so much good wine, and no bread!" "Wine saved the Midi; the Midi will save the wine!"

The principal grievance of the vine-growers is that the adulteration of French wine with the products made from potatoes and beets has reduced the price of pure wine to such a point that the growers can find only a limited sale for it; consequently the sole means of livelihood of the great mass of the population in the

once-flourishing province of Languedoc is threatened with extinction. In this desperate condition of affairs, after unavailing appeals to the French Parliament, the people, under the leadership of Marcelin Albert, until recently an obscure vine-grower, have resorted to great assemblages to emphasize their protest against the developments which are ruining them. They also have refused to pay taxes, and the mayors and other communal officers of many towns have resigned their offices, bringing about a state of affairs closely resembling anarchy. M. Albert is described as a sort of Peter the Hermit of this modern crusade, having the power of swaying his audiences to a remarkable degree.

Pitiful as the case of the vine-growers is, they seem to be in some degree themselves responsible for it. They have had for some years to compete with extraordinarily large grape harvests in other parts of France—due, it is said, to the vigor of the American vines imported to withstand the ravages of phylloxera—and in face of repeated warnings have refused to reduce their acreage of vines and devote a considerable part of their lands to other crops. Besides this, the consumption of wines in central and northern France

is much less than formerly, the use of cider, beer, coffee, and even water having increased greatly of late years.

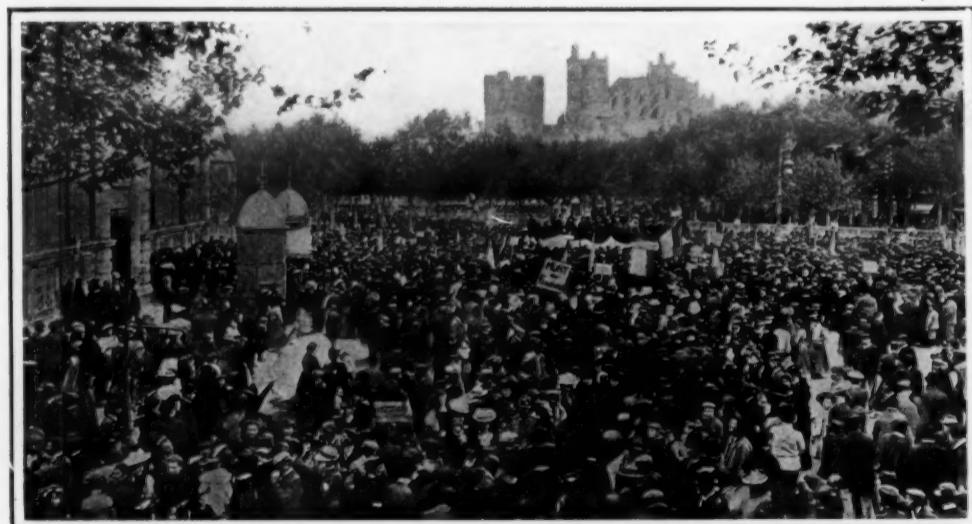
The government has promised to suppress the wine frauds and to remit land taxes for five years to those cultivators who will abandon grape-growing in favor of other crops.

The Serious Danger of the Loving Cup.

THE recent brief epidemic of tonsilitis at Bryn Mawr College was confined to the girls who drank from the loving-cup passed at the annual banquet given by the juniors to the seniors. The banquet was on Friday evening, and the epidemic appeared on Sunday. Though there was a large number of light cases of tonsilitis, all were traceable to the infection conveyed by the loving cup. It seems about time that the use of a common cup, whether it be a loving cup or a communion cup, should give way, out of regard for the common health. A common cup is not essential to social or spiritual communion. Both sentiment and faith will survive the disuse of a custom that so readily conveys the germs of disease.

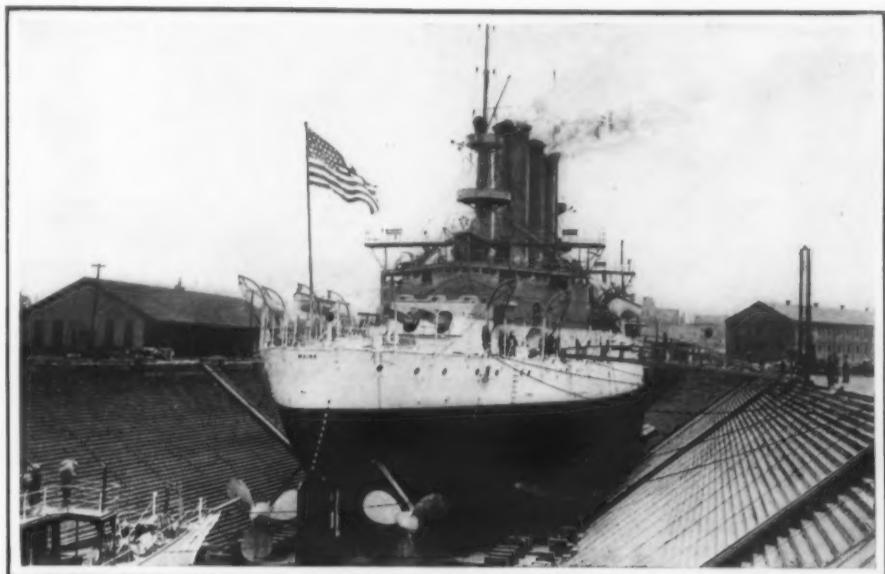


MARCELIN ALBERT, "THE UNCROWNED KING OF THE MIDI," URGING HIS FOLLOWERS TO ACTION.—*L'Illustration*.



A MEETING OF 80,000 VINE-GROWERS, WITH FLAGS AND BANNERS, LISTENING TO THE ADDRESSES OF THEIR LEADERS AT NARBONNE, IN THE MIDI.—*L'Illustration*.

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF FRENCH VINE-GROWERS AGAINST THE RUIN OF THEIR INDUSTRY.

A COLD EMBRACE.—*Mrs. J. Bernard, New York.*UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE" ABOUT TO LEAVE THE BROOKLYN DRY-DOCK.—*H. D. Barrows, Connecticut.*HOME OF THE LATE HON. EDWIN W. CONGER, EX-MINISTER TO CHINA, IN PASADENA, CAL.—BUILT FROM THE PROCEEDS OF A CHINESE RUG WHICH COST MRS. CONGER \$90, AND WAS SOLD FOR \$8,000.—*C. F. Saunders, California.*INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN PEKING, CHINA, ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST BUILDING DESTROYED BY THE BOXERS IN 1900.
Arthur Singen, China.(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) FOUR PLAYFELLOWS.
W. P. S. Earle, New York.SAN FRANCISCO STREET-CAR "HOUSES"—TWO ROOMS AND BATH FOR \$25 PER MONTH.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) ARTISANS IN THEIR BOOTHS ALONG THE MOSKY, THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF THE NATIVE QUARTER OF CAIRO.—*Harriet Quimby, Egypt.*(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) ILL-ASSORTED, BUT AFFECTIONATE COMPANIONS.—*George W. Wells, Pennsylvania.*

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, EGYPT THE SECOND, AND PENNSYLVANIA THE THIRD.



UNVEILING OF F. EDWIN ELWELL'S STATUE, "THE DISPATCH RIDER OF THE REVOLUTION,"
THE MOST IMPORTANT CEREMONY OF THE WEEK.



THE MILITARY PARADE—FIRST REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD,
MARCHING IN THE RAIN.

ELABORATE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF ORANGE, N. J.

CLIMAX OF A WEEK'S FESTIVITIES IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN CITY, IN WHICH THE GOVERNOR AND MILITIA OF NEW JERSEY TOOK PART.—*Photographs by B. G. Phillips.*

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOHN TYLER MORGAN, aged eighty-three, once a general in the Confederate army, for thirty years a United States Senator from Alabama, and one of the most eminent public men of this country.

General Bartolome Maso, of Manzanillo, Cuba, a veteran of the Ten Years' War, and President of the Cuban republic in the war of 1895.

Mrs. W. G. Jones, of New York, seventy-five years an actress, and supposed to be the oldest actress on the American stage.

Henry G. Hanks, of Alameda, Cal., a scientist of international reputation, and especially versed in geology and mineralogy.

Clovis Hugues, of Paris, ex-Deputy, and prominent publicist.

Walter Volz, well-known Swiss explorer, burned to death by natives in the hinterland of Liberia.

William Le Baron Jenney, of Los Angeles, Cal., architect and originator of the steel-skeleton style of "sky-scrappers."

Enoch R. Morse, of Somerville, Mass., an inventor of safes and a pioneer in the safe-building industry.

General Ulyanine, of Ashkabad, Trans-Caspia, Russian chief of the Central Asia Railroad, assassinated by terrorists.

Rev. Dr. David McAllister, of Pittsburg, one of the best-known Reformed Presbyterian ministers in the United States, and also a lecturer, professor, editor, linguist, and author.

Major-General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, of King Edward's household, who died at a gala performance in London in honor of the King and Queen of Denmark.

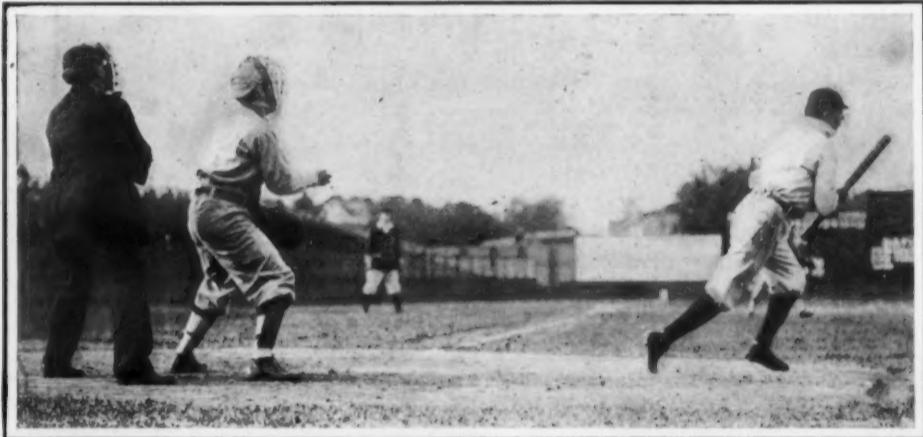
Dr. Cyrus A. David, of Chicago, who had a national reputation as a surgeon.



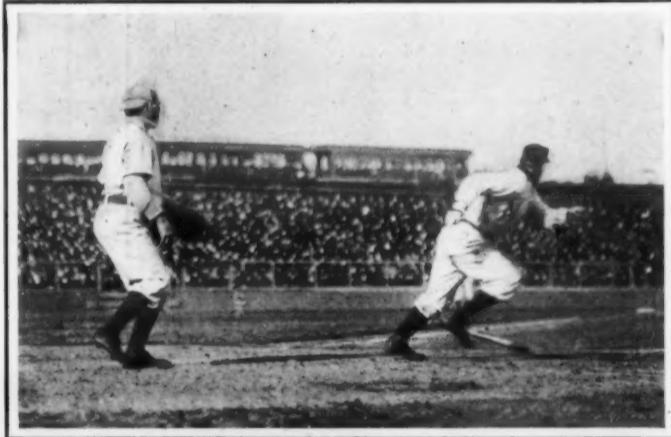
CAPTAIN FRED CLARKE (PITTSBURG NATIONALS) HURLING HIS BAT AT
THE CATCHER.



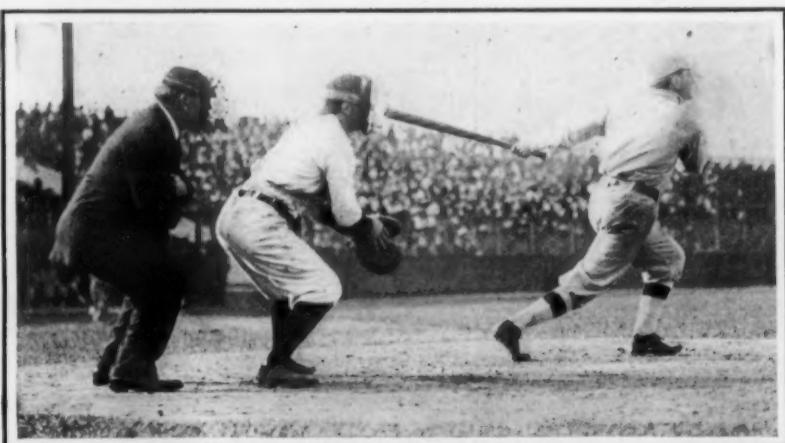
ELBERFELD (NEW YORK AMERICANS) AFTER MAKING A POP-UP FLY, WATCHING IT AS HE RUNS.



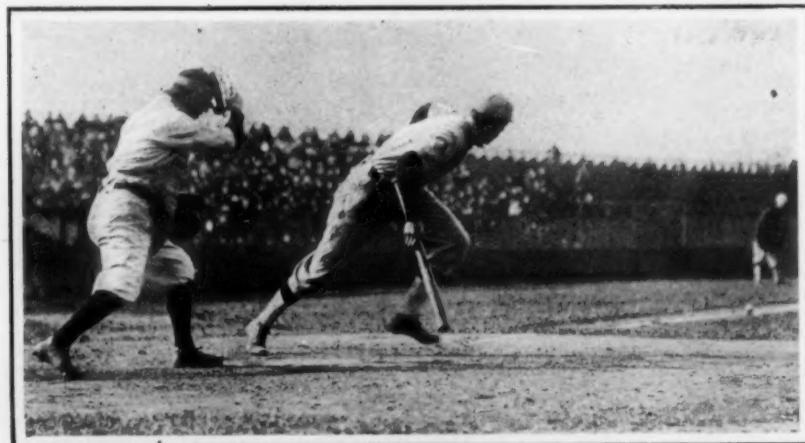
KEELER, OF NEW YORK (CLEVEREST "BUNTER" OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE), CARRIES HIS BAT PART OF THE WAY.



ROGER BRESNAHAN (CATCHER FOR THE "GIANTS") GETTING INTO HIS STRIDE.—
REPORTED FATALLY HURT AT CINCINNATI RECENTLY BY A PITCHED BALL.



HOW CAPTAIN LAJOIE (CLEVELAND AMERICANS) SWINGS HIS BAT AFTER HITTING
A THREE-BAGGER.



JOSS (CLEVELAND AMERICANS), WHO HAS JUST BUNTED THE BALL ALONG THE LINE TO THIRD BASE.

HOW SOME FAMOUS BATSMEN GET AWAY FROM THE PLATE.
EACH MAN HAS A DIFFERENT METHOD OF STARTING ON HIS SPRINT TO FIRST BASE.—*Photographs by B. G. Phillips.*

Topics and Pictures of Notable Interest Fifty Years Ago

FEW NEGROES in this country have ever become so famous as Dred Scott, whose photograph, with those of his family, we reproduce from LESLIE'S WEEKLY of just half a century ago. Yet Scott was only an illiterate slave, his name deriving its importance solely from its association with a great constitutional question. He was born a slave, and was taken, when about twenty-five years old, by his master from Missouri to what was then Wisconsin Territory. There he married, and two children were born to him. On his return to Missouri he sued for his freedom and that of his family, on the ground that it had been acquired by residence in a free State. He won his case, but his master appealed it, and the Missouri Supreme Court decided against Scott. On being sold to a citizen in New York, John F. A. Sandford, he again appealed to the courts for freedom, was again adjudged a slave, and finally carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, which in 1856 affirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal.

The trial attracted the attention of the whole country, and eminent lawyers took part in it without asking compensation. Montgomery Blair and George T. Curtis appeared for Scott, while opposed to him were Reverdy Johnson and Henry S. Geyer. Chief Justice Taney's opinion, read two days after Buchanan's inauguration, was received by the nation with intense interest. In affirming the decision of the lower court, it declared that the act of Congress prohibiting slavery north of latitude thirty-six degrees thirty minutes was unconstitutional and void. Thomas H. Benton said that this decision made slavery the organic law of the land, while freedom was the exception. Soon after the decision was rendered the ownership of Scott and his family passed by inheritance to the family of Calvin C. Chaffee, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, by whose orders they were legally emancipated in St. Louis on May 26th, 1857. A representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY visited them soon after that date and obtained the photographs which appear on this page. It was said that Scott had refused an offer of a large sum of money to travel through the North and show himself to abolitionists, and that by this means he might have secured his freedom before he was emancipated.

More excitement than that occasioned by the Dred Scott decision was caused in New York by the conflict between the "metropolitan" and the "municipal" police forces of that city in June, 1857. During the winter of 1856-7 a bill was passed by the State Legislature depriving Mayor Fernando Wood of all control of the police and abolishing the municipal force. The mayor refused to recognize the change, and the metropolitan force was organized independently of him and his advisers, among whom was the famous lawyer, Charles O'Conor. For several weeks the city was under the protection of two sets of police guardians, the "municipals" owning allegiance to the mayor, the "metropolitans" to the metropolitan police commissioners. On June 16th, the mayor having refused to recognize a new street commissioner, appointed by the Governor to succeed Joseph S. Taylor, who had died in office, an attempt was made to arrest him, a body of fifty "metropolitans" being sent to the city hall. Armed with long clubs, they attempted to enter the building, which Chief Matsell had strongly garrisoned with "municipals." A fierce fight ensued, in which the "metropolitans" were routed, some of them receiving serious wounds from the clubs of their opponents. The recorder then took a hand, issuing two warrants for Wood, one charging him with resisting the process of the courts and the other with inciting a riot. The mayor finally submitted to arrest at the hands of the sheriff, gave bail, and the Seventh Regiment, which had been held in readiness for putting down the riot if it should be called upon, was allowed to leave the city for the Bunker Hill celebration in Boston. The constitutionality of the

act of the Legislature creating the new police force was soon afterward affirmed, and the municipal police force passed out of existence. The doughty Matsell, though for the time defeated, was made

superintendent of police when the board was reorganized in 1873.

Is Russia in the Hands of Grafters?

THE unexpected and overwhelming defeat of Russia in her late conflict with Japan can be readily understood in the light of the revelations made by Professor Ozeroff, Russia's leading financial authority. In a recent pamphlet entitled "How the Money of the Russian People Is Being Squandered," Professor Ozeroff tells how, by accident, he discovered that the Russian treasury is being robbed of sums greater than those borrowed of France and other confiding nations. The greatest source of graft is found in railroad construction work. Through the system of letting the work by contract, it is discovered, the government has paid more than five times the amount of money actually spent in railroad construction work. After each contractor and sub-contractor had gotten his *loot* there was left for the man who did the actual work only about one-third of the amount necessary to do it in a serviceable manner. Another graft revealed by Professor Ozeroff was that of 200,000,000 rubles (about \$100,000,000) which, through the influence of certain ones in high authority, was taken from the state treasury and let out to private factories and industries. This loan, it is shown, has not brought a dollar of revenue to the government; in fact, there is no evidence to show that the money was ever invested at all. Among the more petty steals is the case of a poor relative of the Czar who received 10,000,000 acres of crown lands, supposedly, as a token of regard from his imperial kinsman. These revelations are significant at this time, when tens of thousands of the Czar's subjects are starving to death because the government is too poor to allow each poverty-stricken man three cents a day.

How To Tell a Good Cigar.

SOME MEN know a good cigar by intuition. Some have to cultivate a taste for the best. It is said that a famous United States Senator, one of the richest men in Congress, smokes cigars that cost him \$2.50 per hundred. When he offers a cigar to one of his associates, the latter always responds, "No, thank you; I have a cigar in my pocket." And the distinguished Senator who makes the tender does not understand the reason why so few of his cigars are passed around.

There is a way to tell a good from a bad cigar. Some one has been thoughtful enough to put the facts in booklet form. If any of our readers would like to get a little inside information in reference to the qualities of the principal brands of cigars now offered to the public, let him drop a line, addressed to "Department D, American Cigar Company, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York." The free booklet will interest him.

Amateur Christmas Photos Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.

The Chinese Famine Fund.

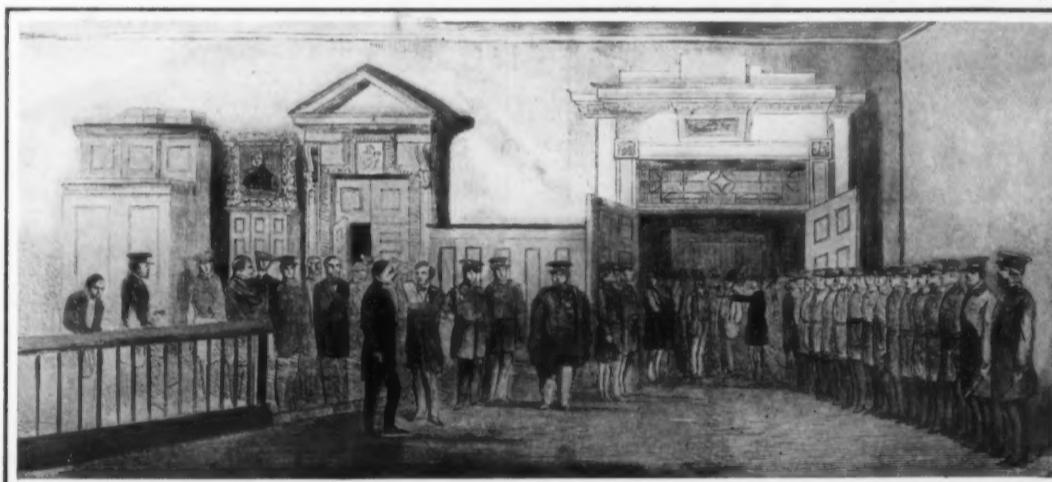
THE following additional sums for the Chinese famine sufferers have been sent to LESLIE'S WEEKLY: B. F. Bordner, Burr Oak, Mich., \$5; Starbrick Sunday School, Warren, Pa., \$1; A Friend, South Canterbury, Conn., \$1; Anonymous, 50 cents. Enough money has now been raised to relieve the sufferers, and so no further contributions from our generous readers are needed.



DRED SCOTT AND HIS WIFE HARRIET.
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ELIZA AND LIZZIE, DAUGHTERS OF DRED SCOTT.
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, June 27th, 1857, and copyrighted.



THE ARREST OF MAYOR FERNANDO WOOD IN HIS OFFICE IN THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, June 27th, 1857, and copyrighted.



ASSAULT BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE UPON THE "MUNICIPALS," WHO WERE IN POSSESSION OF THE CITY HALL.
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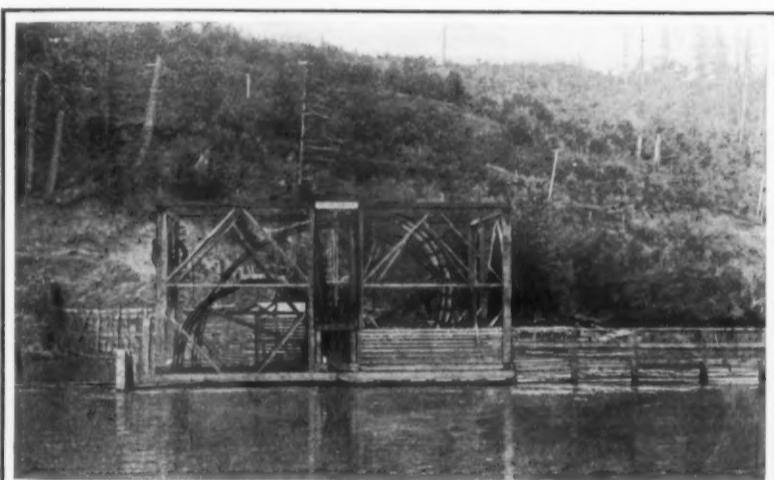
THE STEAM BRAIL DUMPING THE WRITHING MASSES OF NETTED SALMON INTO SCOWS.



HUNDREDS OF FATHOMS OF SEINE ON THE BEACH INCLOSING FINNY CAPTIVES.



INDIANS AT A WATERFALL CATCHING A FEW SALMON WITH HAND-NETS.



MOST RUTHLESS OF ALL FISHING GEAR—THE FISH-WHEEL, WHICH SCOOPS UP THE PASSING SALMON BY THE THOUSANDS.



FISHING-BOATS WHICH ARE FIERCE COMPETITORS ANCHORED IN A PEACEFUL GROUP.



A SOLID ACRE OF FISH SPREAD OUT ON THE FLOOR OF A LEADING SALMON CANNERY.



SEINES DRAWN BY HORSES SWEEPING IN THE SALMON IN SHOALS.

CATCHING MILLIONS OF SALMON IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.
PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES OF OUR NORTH PACIFIC STATES.
Photographs by B. H. Smith.



ISLAND OF PHILE, IN THE UPPER NILE, WITH ITS ANCIENT TEMPLES AND PALMS, NEARLY TOTALLY SUBMERGED FROM THE BACKING UP OF THE WATER BY THE GREAT ASSUAN DAM.



THE COLOSSAL DAM AT ASSUAN, COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF GRANITE, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD—BUILT TO STORE WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES, ITS CAPACITY BEING 1,065,000,000 CUBIC METRES.



MILITARY CAMEL CORPS AT ASSUAN, LINED UP FOR INSPECTION.



QUEER TYPES OF THE BISHARINS, OR DESERT WANDERERS, SINGING AND PLAYING RUDE HARPS.



BISHARIN GIRLS GRINDING CORN FOR PEASANT BREAD, THE CHIEF ARTICLE OF FOOD IN EGYPT.



TYPE OF WOMEN WHO ABOUND BETWEEN LUXOR AND ASSUAN.



GROUP OF NUBIANS AT THE VILLAGE OF SHELLAL, NEAR ASSUAN, BUT IN NUBIA.



BEDOUIN GIRL IN THE PECULIAR COSTUME OF HER CLASS.



ODD-LOOKING WATER-CRAFT OF THE EGYPTIANS—THE FELUCCAS SEEN EVERYWHERE ON THE NILE FROM ASSUAN TO CAIRO.



PRIMITIVE ABODE IN THE DESERT OF THE BISHARINS, A BEDOUIN TRIBE OF UPPER EGYPT.

WONDERS AND CURIOUS SIGHTS IN UPPER EGYPT.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DAM, FAMOUS RUINS SUBMERGED, STRANGE SAILING-VESSELS, AND ODD TYPES AND DOINGS OF THE PEOPLE.—*Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 614.*

What Notable Men Are Talking About

AN OLIGARCHY OF COMMISSIONS NOW GOVERNS.

BY CHANCELLOR JAMES R. DAY, OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

THE DISTINCTION between the executive, judicial, and legislative order is disappearing in a form of oligarchy named commissions, with an autocracy at its head as tyrannical and supreme as the world ever has known, entrenched a hundred-fold by flying the banner of democracy and claiming to be devoted to the salvation of the people from the conditions of their own prosperity. The Constitution is a mere elastic band to hold the States in compact at the adjusting will of the chief executive. Judges are rebuked; the inviolability of the courts is trampled under foot in the name of the people. Judges appointed by the President are



DR. JAMES R. DAY,
Chancellor of Syracuse University.
Dinturff.

sitting upon cases in which he already has passed his opinion, while judges and juries are waiting to render decisions; but before they can do so commissioners try the same cases in the absence of the defendants and send forth their verdict to the people as a pre-judgment, and the newspapers are the court of final resort. The democracy of this great republic is rapidly becoming a farce, and government "by the people for the people" a byword. From our own State, which, by an absolute concession, has just abdicated its representative government and legislative responsibility to the Governor, to the national government, with its numerous commissions, all subject to the will of the President, we are under an autocracy with its oligarchic commissions.

HAVE WOMEN TOO MUCH CHURCH INFLUENCE?

BY THE REV. DR. FLETCHER L. WHARTON, PASTOR OF SMITHFIELD M. E. CHURCH, PITTSBURG.

I am tired of a female Christianity. Women have done their part nobly in the church according to their lights. Their ideal is to alleviate suffering and to kill vice and intemperance, and into this they have thrown all their zeal. In doing it they have given the church a one-sided ideal, and it is the duty of men to bring it back to its normal balance. The ideal of men is justice and order, but they have not chosen the church as their agent to work it out. If the men of the church were to unite in creating a public opinion against any kind of injustice they would place a most powerful weapon in the hands of their elected officers, and many of the age-old iniquities would be speedily wiped out. There are double dealers, robbers of the public, and the worst kind of knaves walking the streets and being received into polite society, who are enabled to do it simply because there does not come from the church a sufficiently strong body of sentiment that would make them shrink from its frown. This comes of the indifference of the men in the church. Women take hold and thrust their ideals upon the preachers. They work for charity and against intemperance and the social evil, and do their part well. But the men, who should use the church to establish a high ideal and to create a body of sentiment against all kinds of injustice and public knavery, are standing apart. They despise the drunkard because a badge of shame has been placed upon him by a feminized church, but they give the hand of fellowship to the man who is a thousand times worse than the drunkard—the corruptionist and the business fraud.

A GENERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW FAVORED.

BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It is neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts. There is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in the business of serving the public, starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved, and, though the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be transferred from employer to consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on. From every standpoint the change would be a benefit. The community at large should share the burden as well as the benefits of industry. Employers would thereby gain a desirable certainty of obligation and

get rid of litigation to determine it. The workman and the workman's family would be relieved from a crushing load.

"THE ENTERING WEDGE OF EXECUTIVE USURPATION."

BY EDWARD W. HATCH, EX-JUSTICE OF THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

Not alone has the executive, with the apparent approval of the people, assumed to dictate legislation and legislative policy, but he has also entered the domain of critic of the other co-ordinate branch of the government—the judiciary—and subjected the judgment of a Federal judge who had assumed to determine that a law highly regarded by the executive was unconstitutional to the most drastic criticism and has commended the decision of another which he approved. We are told that the executive office is exalted because of the purity of the distinguished men who fill it. All of us, I think, have our admiration for the courage, the ability, the capacity, the versatility, and the purity of intention of the chief magistrate of the nation, and a like belief in the ability, in the courage, in the capacity, and in the purity of intention of the Governor of this State. But constitutional liberty is higher and above and beyond both. The entering wedge of executive usurpation may be based upon the purest of intentions, but, once admitted, may in the hands of an unworthy instrument register the downfall of the liberties of the people.

IMPORTANT WORK FOR EDUCATED WOMEN.

BY JAMES BRYCE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

There are two fields of work which the average educated citizen of the male sex does not find time to enter, but into which women have more time to enter. One is the cultivation of a thorough knowledge and a fine taste in literature—the habit of reading that which is not ephemeral, the habit of study, the acquisition of a critical faculty which discovers and enjoys what is of permanent literary value. The other field includes the study of economic and social phenomena—how to mitigate the contrasts of wealth and poverty; how to adjust more fairly the burden of

taxation; how to deal with intemperance, with unhealthy dwellings, with discharged criminals, with vagrants, with neglected children—how in various ways to help those who need help. All these questions have a double side. They need to be studied in their principles as a part of economic science. They need even more to be studied in practice by getting into actual touch with the evils inherent in the growth of dense centres of population. And if the antagonism of rich and poor which exists in many parts of Europe is to be averted from American cities, it must be by keeping the richer people in close personal touch with the life of the poor.

"PHYSICAL VALUATION" OF RAILROADS CRITICISED.

BY STUYVESANT FISH, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

After centuries of vain effort to establish the just price for a loaf of bread, for the wages of servants, the rent of land, the rate of interest, and many other things, the attempt was generally abandoned before the adoption of our present form of government, since which time prices have been left to the free play of the law of supply and demand. It is, to my mind, very astonishing that the Congress of the United States should, with practical unanimity, take this distinct step backward, for it will certainly hinder and delay, if it does not in some places absolutely prevent, the development of the West and South through the establishment of new jobbing centres. It would

Time's Victor.

JAMES E. C. SAWYER.

LOVE laughs at time and younger grows with years;
Though age may come, limbs falter, beauty fade,
True love finds charms unknown to youth and maid;
Through faces wrinkled deathless joy appears
With sweetness won from many sorrows past,
The troubles borne by hearts that beat as one,
Whose bond has strengthened as the years have run;
The flesh may faint, the life of love doth last.

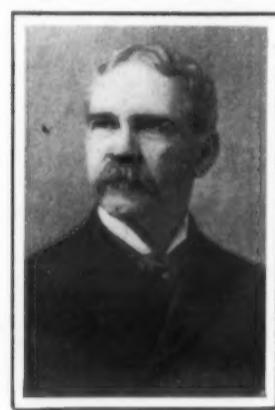
WHEN terror's king his cruel worst has told,
When fame is naught and glory's sword is rust,
When beauty's brow is turned to church yard mould,
When stars grow dim and diadems are dust,
Above the sapphire grave of vanquished Time
The blissful bells of deathless Love shall chime.

also seem that under the new law we are to have a valuation of the railroads for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any of them, and, if so, which, are overcapitalized, and this, apparently, to the end of fixing just rates for railroad freights and fares in proportion to a true valuation. If such valuation were possible, which I doubt, and the fixing in advance by any governmental agency of a just rate were possible, which I deny emphatically, the result would probably be that no railroads would be built in the undeveloped parts of this country, except at the risk and with the capital of existing lines. We are likely to have from the law of 1906 precisely the same experience as was had from that part of the law of 1887 forbidding pooling, from which it has resulted that since 1887 no railroads have been built for a share in the pools, and the only builders of railroads of any magnitude during the last twenty years have been directly or indirectly the large systems then existing or since brought together.

AN OPTIMIST ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

BY PRESIDENT GEORGE E. REED, OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.

There are those who declaim bitterly of the utter failure both of the school and church to meet the requirements of the age, particularly with respect to the moral and spiritual life of the nation. In proof they cite the appalling instances of dishonesty, rapine, and fraud with which the columns of the press have for years been filled—iniquities the proportions of which have not been unduly magnified: land frauds in the West, rebates by railroads, discriminations in traffic, the lawlessness of corporations, the rise and progress of gigantic monopolies, the waterings of stock, the looting of insurance companies, the looting of State treasuries, the use of office for private ends, the wholesale bribery in elections, the expenditures of millions in the purchase of votes, the mad scramble for wealth, the unclean exhibitions of divorce courts, the low standards of morals existing in circles where the opposite should be expected—to these, and many more, they point as evidences that the schools have failed to give us men of high aims and purposes, and that the churches have failed to make clean and decent the social and moral life of the people. The indictment, certainly, is a terrible one. Thank God, there is another side. A hundred years of education, of moral culture, of school-houses and churches have not been pushing back the dial of human progress in free and enlightened America. Everywhere are there signs that the people are awakening; that the consciences of men are being quickened; that higher standards for private and public life shall be maintained; that public office shall be regarded, as stout Grover Cleveland declared it should be, a public trust; that rebates and unjust discriminations in traffic shall be abolished; that the looting of State treasuries shall cease or penitentiary gates be opened; that unrighteousness in general shall give way to righteousness; that capital shall not be oppressive; that organized labor shall not be prohibitive of free labor; that the sanctity of family life shall be insisted upon; that the man who discards a virtuous and blameless wife because of the charms of a passing chorus girl shall receive the anathemas of all good men; that the rule of the "square deal" for every man, which is but a rough restatement of the principle of the "golden rule," shall be the dominant rule in national no less than in individual life.



DR. GEORGE E. REED,
President of Dickinson College.
Rogers.

Will Science Abolish the Battle-ship?

WHILE the theory that the *Jena* disaster was the result of a "wireless" current accidentally turned upon the powder-magazine of the French battle-ship has not been definitely substantiated, the possibility is forcibly suggested that science may yet devise a method of setting off explosives by means analogous to those now used for wireless telegraphy. If that suggestion is realized—and science has already far more wonderful achievements to its credit—the day of the modern war-ship will be over. The navies of the future—if The Hague conference does not abolish them before the inventors have gone so far—may discard such untrustworthy means of destruction as gunpowder and dynamite, and replace them with powerful electric batteries, or perhaps with some such deadly device as the "heat ray," employed by the Martian conquerors of England in Mr. H. G. Wells's novel. The result of such fearfully increased powers of destruction would probably be the hastening, rather than the postponement, of the era of universal peace.

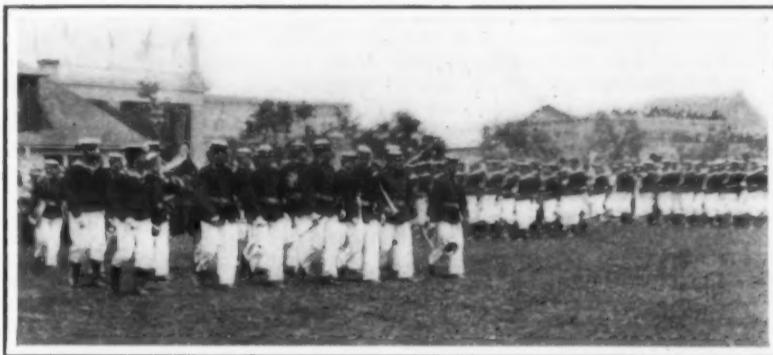
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ITALIAN SAILORS LANDED IN HONOR OF THE "CRACKER" CELEBRATION.
E. Muller.



THE SWINGING STRIDE OF THE ABLE SEAMEN OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
E. Muller.



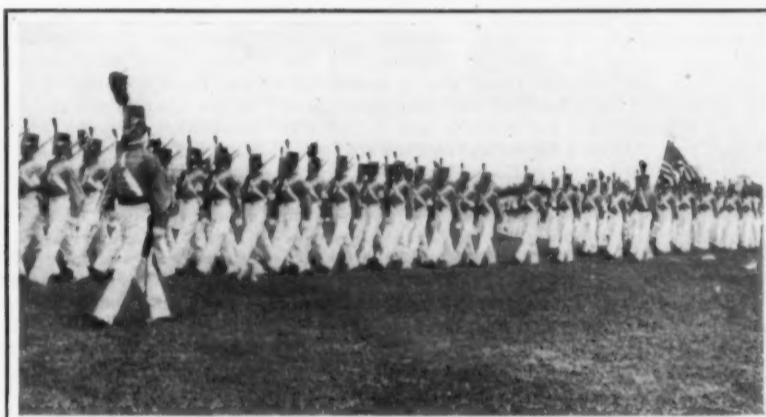
THE CREW OF THE FRENCH CRUISER "KLEBER" MARCHING AT THE "DOUBLE."
E. Muller.



STURDY AMERICAN MARINES—"SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, TOO."
E. Muller.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (UNDER THE FLAG AWNING) ADDRESSING THE CROWD.
E. Muller.



SMART WEST POINT CADETS AS THEY PASSED IN REVIEW BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.
E. Muller.



OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NEW AND POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIP "GEORGIA," WHO WERE THE CENTRE OF ATTENTION IN THE NAVAL FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.
Copyright, 1907, by C. E. Waterman.

"GEORGIA DAY" AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

ELABORATE EXERCISES IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT, WHOSE MOTHER WAS A GEORGIAN, TOOK A PROMINENT PART.

Health and Happiness for the Tourist in Upper Egypt

BY HARRIET QUIMBY

CAIRO, May 12th, 1907.

DURING the last few years upper Egypt, especially the little English settlement of Komombo, and from there to Assuan and the first cataract, has become a favorite rendezvous for idlers of all kinds, and particularly those in search of health; for the air, presumably from the close proximity to the great desert, is singularly dry and clear, and, though hot, is not as enervating as it is in the lower part of the Nile valley. The little city of Assuan, which is close to Nubia, is most restful to the tourist wearied with the too strenuous sight-seeing to which one is liable in Egypt. The upper river is decidedly more picturesque than the lower, for the banks rise higher and are dotted at intervals with green shrubbery and feathery palms, while sudden turns bring into sight the granite cliffs, succeeded by more palms and green; and everywhere along either side are the *sakiyehs*, or water-wheels, which convert the sand into an oasis. As Assuan is neared the pointed-sailed native *feluccas* are waiting for the tourists who wish to sail around Elephantine Island or to Shellal, and one of these for the entire afternoon costs only a quarter in American money. Assuan is important from being the military headquarters of Egypt, and the sight, from the decks of the steamer or the windows of the train, of a dozen or so smart-looking native soldiers mounted on their ungainly-looking camels is not the least attractive of Egypt's strange spectacles to foreign eyes. The hotels in Assuan are excellent, both in modern comforts and management. The Cataract and the Savoy are the largest, and both are as luxurious as any in the famous European resorts.

For thirty years or so Egypt has been the favorite wintering-place of the English, but of late years many Germans have flocked to it, and this last season marked an invasion of Americans, numbering about one-third of the sum total of the visitors. An even greater number from across the Atlantic, I am told by the Hamburg line, the favorite route, are expected the coming year. The fickle fancy of the moneyed is gradually being weaned from the Riviera, and is, for the time being, turned toward Egypt and also toward India. That there is not too much to do in Assuan is a relief, for, when countless attractions await one, as has been the case at every stop along the river since leaving Cairo, and the time is limited, eye and brain are surfeited with the wonders of the ancient country. Just to rest in an easy chair on the cool veranda with a book and a fan, and to let the bronze statue of a native attendant with his long white gown, broad red sash, red gondola slippers which show brown ankles, and his gayly-turbaned head, bring you iced drinks, is a favorite method of spending the first afternoon in Assuan. When one tires of the book there are the tennis courts, or one may simply sit and watch the panorama of the Nile, which is only a stone's throw from the Hotel Cataract.

A couple of Arabs are fishing on one side of the bank; gay parties from the other hotels sail past in the native boats on their way to the great dam, and to the left the clatter of a donkey party going to the granite quarries attracts you for a moment; then your eyes again seek the river, and you spy in the distance a camel turning a *sakiye*, while a boy is singing to the accompaniment of the peculiar creaking of the huge wheel as it turns on the wooden pivot. The following morning one will feel more ambitious, for, during five-o'clock-tea—a great function in all parts of Egypt—there has been much chatter about what the others have seen, and the appetite is whetted for Bisharin camps, obelisks, and bazaars, to say nothing of the great Assuan dam. The latter is by far the most important object of interest, and the visitor is practically a conversational outcast until this trip is made; so, naturally, the first excursion made is to the dam. The visit to the island of Philae with its temples and on across the water to the dam is easily accomplished in one excursion, and this is one of the most enjoyable of any in all Egypt.

To take a donkey over the desert, past the ancient cemeteries and through a sort of rocky valley, is the most novel method of reaching Shellal, and, unless one takes the train, it is also the quickest, for the native donkeys have all the energy of the Arabian horses, and, if well fed and fresh, the even gallop of a donkey is easier than that of the usual saddle-horse. With the guide and the donkey-boys the trip is begun early in the day to avoid the heat, and in a couple of hours Philae and the temples are in sight, but not within reach until a native boat conveys one thither, for the temples of Philae are visited under novel conditions. With the building of the dam the entire island, which is covered with interesting monuments, and also palm-trees, was flooded, and during the greater share of the season the temples are partially or entirely submerged, and the visiting of them is accomplished by boat. A good-sized *felucca* carries tourists to the entrance of the great pylon, where a small boat is boarded, and this, being slender enough, passes through the columned halls and the various apartments, while the visitor examines the decorations of the walls. Finally a landing is reached at a stone stair, and the ascent is made to the top, where an excellent view is to be had of the other temples and of the entire island and the country beyond.

During the building of the dam a great deal of money was expended in making the foundations of the various temples sufficiently strong to withstand the ravages of the water. To preserve the island all sorts of ideas were put forth, one of them being to surround it with a wall which would keep out the water. There was not money enough to build this, so the strengthening of the foundations was done instead. As thirty-five feet more is about to be added to the dam, and the water will consequently rise to a still greater height, it is feared that in a few seasons more the temples will be lost to the tourist.

Although the temples are interesting to a degree, they are not of great historical importance, all of them being dated only 360 B. C., which is modern as things are considered in Egypt. Before the first temple is reached one is compelled to turn his attention to the Nubian rowers and their songs, for they invariably sing, not so much for the hope of a *backsheesh* return as for the joy of hearing their own voices. The only bit of grasping spirit manifest in these Nubian rowers appears in the fact that if there are men, or one man only, in the party wishing to visit the temples, it requires at least six or eight Nubians, besides the pilot, to row the boat, but if the party is composed of a corresponding number of women, four men seem to manage the boat with ease. Much depends on the guide, for if he thinks the subject a profitable one he will declare that the boats are very heavy and the men not strong, but if he realizes that one will not be bamboozled into hiring eight men to row a two-man boat, he laughingly agrees in English and gives orders in Arabic, and the number of rowers reaches reasonable proportions. With the first stroke of the oars the songs begin, and for fascinating weirdness they are without equal.

The Egyptians sing at their work, but their songs are always of a religious order, while those of the Nubians are varied. One man always sings the solo and the others respond. The verses are composed according to the imagination and fancy of the singer, and those responding seem to catch by instinct what to sing in return, for they do so in chorus and without a moment's hesitation, although each response is different. The oars keep time with the singing. All of the songs seem to be disconnected and to ramble over many subjects. These natives are apparently most optimistic and very happy, and their faces and actions are cheerful to a degree. The majority of middle-aged and many of the young Nubians have lost their front teeth from eating sugar, which is cheap in upper Egypt and is consequently eaten in great quantities by the natives.

Leaving the island of Philae the row is continued to the dam, which is accredited with being the greatest structure of its kind in the world. To the left a number of frame houses, painted and surrounded with terraced green lawns extending down to the river, are a surprise. They are the cottages of the English connected with the management of the dam. A tiny trolley pushed by a native takes one the entire length of the dam, or one may walk, there being plenty of room on either side of the trolley line. The huge dam, composed entirely of granite, is designed to pass the whole of the Nile discharge in flood, amounting to over 15,000 tons of water per second, or fifty-four million tons an hour, and it has at the same time a storage capacity of 1,065 million cubic metres. The donkeys have been brought over the hills from Shellal to the barrage, and the return trip is made past the first cataract, then over some hills through a native village, which permits the tourist to peer into the private life of the inhabitants. The streets are all about four feet wide.

The native houses of the Egyptians are interesting if for no other reason than the wonder that the inmates do not all die from the unsanitary conditions therein. They are all made of mud bricks which have been dried in the sun, and the roofs are of palm trunks thatched with straw and palm branches and more mud. The furnishings consist of a huge oven, breast-high, the entire width of the house, a few water jars of porous red clay, and a mortar for grinding corn. Jars are placed on top of the houses for the pigeons. Chickens run in and out of the houses at will, and little naked black babies sit on the ground in the sun. In front of many of the houses women are also sitting about on the ground, neither talking nor sleeping—but just sitting there with apparently no other purpose than to breathe. They barely look up as the donkeys clatter by, although the children recognize strangers by holding out their hands for *backsheesh*. An interesting excursion from the hotel is made to the granite quarries.

All of the great obelisks, including the one in Central Park, New York, came from the Assuan quarries. There is an immense one ninety-two feet in length lying now in the quarries just as it was left thousands of years ago. Why it was not completed and removed no one knows, as there are no inscriptions to enlighten one. The wedge marks showing the method of rock-cutting are plainly seen. Tombs of sheiks are scattered everywhere throughout the desert, as also are Arab cemeteries, both ancient and modern. The Bisharin camps of Assuan are about two miles from the city proper, and they are worth visiting, for the Bisharins are a people by themselves, and their camps and *feluccas* and pretty, barbarous-looking children are

different from anything that has yet been run across. The fact that they live out in the sand in tents makes them appear cleaner than the Egyptians, but they are always suffering epidemics of some kind while they are encamped near the city. They certainly are more alive than the natives of the village just mentioned.

The Bisharins visit the cities every year to dispose of their camels and goats, the breeding and raising of which is their principal occupation while wandering on the desert, and in return they secure provisions enough to last until they hie cityward again. The children are exceedingly pretty, their perfectly formed little arms being loaded with ornaments, and masses of colored glass and cheap brass chains are around their necks. They are all modestly draped with gay-colored scarfs. The peculiar characteristic of the women is that their hair is greased with oil and braided into hundreds of tiny braids, some of them no larger than ordinary wrapping twine. These little braids are so dripping with oil that they hang down like fringe on either side of the head. Several of the men seize spears and go through a sort of pantomime attack on visitors, then they offer to dance, sing, race camels, or anything, in fact, that will bring a return of piazzas. The Bisharin dancers or desert men who make a profession of dancing are the oddest-looking of creatures. Around their waists they wear a girdle of mussel shells, which they click together in a peculiar manner as they half chant, half sing, to the accompaniment of their feather-trimmed harps. Each harp has also a series of small brass bells which tinkle at intervals. Their songs have little of musical merit, but they are interesting.

Assuan is famous for its bazaars, which are stocked with goods brought from the Soudan. *Antikas* from the tombs are not so plentiful there, but weapons of different kinds, stuffed crocodiles, skins, horns, beads in great variety, and native ornaments of all kinds are much in evidence. Beads which are on sale here cannot be duplicated in other parts of Egypt. It is said that they are manufactured in Germany for the tourist trade, and this may be true, but they cannot be found in other markets, and nothing like them is seen in Germany for sale. The white-and-silver shawls of native make, which are so expensive in Paris, and also in New York, are offered for sale here in great quantity, but they are considerably higher in price than the same articles are in Cairo. There are many native shops devoted to nothing else than the sale of candies, which are, for the most part, mixtures of sesame oil and raw sugar, resembling sweet cement. Great lumps of raw sugar are sold as candy, and the natives seem to like it immensely. Along the narrow thoroughfares of the bazaar quarter native women sit on the ground, sifting and grinding corn and wheat into the coarse flour of which the peasant bread is made. Bread, raw onions or garlic, lettuce, goat flesh, and coffee form the principal foods of the peasant Egyptians, and also of the Greeks, Copts, Turks, and Nubians.

To hear the tourist dickering with the native shopmen is a joy by itself, for by the time one has traversed the Nile as far as Assuan he has become an expert in dealing with native methods, and the poor shop-keepers in Assuan are obliged to commence very high indeed in order to reduce the price by degrees and finally effect a sale by beguiling the purchaser into the belief that the article is cheap. The few tombs and the ancient Nilometer—a gauge cut in the rocky bank, by which the ancients were wont to measure the rise of the river—can be visited in a few hours, and the remainder of the time in Assuan can be devoted to excursions without any set purpose. There is a pleasure peculiar to itself in galloping off into the desert where nothing but yellow waste stretches on either side, and when weary of riding to dismount and sit in the clean sand with a parasol and a book and a luncheon, for the Assuan sun does not affect one's appetite as the heat would do in other places. It is said that the desert has a fascination almost hypnotic to those who have been for any length of time in its vicinity, but to the ordinary prosaic individual the occasional excursion of a few hours appeals far more than a permanent residence would do. The natives are all anxious to be taken to America, but numerous experiments have proved that it requires only a few months to render them homesick, and nothing will do but to send them back.

When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

Milk That Is Wholesome.

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PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

By Charles Elley Hall, General Staff Correspondent

IN A former article that appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY of May 16th last, treating of the Opsonic power of the blood to free the system from disease, appeared the statement that a great discovery had been made. From independent and non-medical investigation made, and from data procured at that time, an inadequate idea was conveyed of the power of this remedy in controlling diseases heretofore considered fatal. At a demonstration recently held at the institution referred to in that article marvelous results were shown from the use of this treatment upon patients who had previously been pronounced beyond all human aid by those versed in medical science.

Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, May 24th and 25th, the Alexander Hospital, located at No. 118 West Forty-ninth street, was thrown open to visiting physicians of New York City and vicinity, and an opportunity was afforded them to witness the effect of this most remarkable chemical discovery, which increases the Opsonic power of the blood in the human system, and thereby controls and apparently cures malignant and morbid growths. Demonstrations were made by twelve physicians, presenting sixteen patients, with their clinical histories, showing that each patient had at one time not only some such growth, but that each had been operated upon from one to four times, and given up to die by some hospital or prominent physician, and had since been restored to health by the treatment just referred to. After a lapse of from two to seven years, no recurrence of the disease to any patient treated had been recorded. Three patients still under treatment were also presented, and the fluid administered each day in the presence of the visiting physicians. Naturally, such results in authenticated cases of Sarcoma and Carcinoma created no little surprise and astonishment.

This hospital may be described as unique, because it is under the management of a medical director of first rank as a bacteriologist and of unquestioned professional standing; has on its staff only regular physicians of skill and experience, and employs a method which has the confidence and endorsement of eminent physicians who have used this treatment, and vouch for results which nothing in previous medical or surgical experience can explain or parallel.

At the opening of such an institution the best, and indeed the only possible, demonstration of the value of any remedy is in the results as exemplified in persons who have been cured of conditions deemed incurable, and who did not have recourse to it until pronounced inoperable or beyond benefit from medical or surgical treatment. At one time each of these persons was confronted with the probability of imminent death in one of its most painful and distressing forms. All had been made to understand that whatever was deemed possible to be done for them had been done, and that not even a reasonable basis for hope remained; therefore, it is not at all surprising that the physicians came long distances with their former patients to attend this demonstration, and gave unhesitating testimony of the efficacy of the Alexander treatment.

Two cases that have attracted widespread attention were presented for examination by Dr. Alexander; the first, a lady living in Concord, N. H., who discovered evidence of malignancy about eighteen years ago. In the spring of 1896 a radical operation was performed by Dr. Packard, a noted Boston surgeon, the only hope then remaining being relief from pain and other physical discomforts. The Coley toxine treatment was administered until the general health of the patient was greatly impaired. Recurrence rapidly set in, and after being pronounced inoperable, recourse was had to the Alexander treatment in February, 1897, without, however, the least hope of permanent benefit on the part of either physician or patient. After reading the records of the case, including the microscopic examination, it is probably safe to state that no person living to-day was ever so desperately afflicted as was this patient some eleven years ago. The family history shows the decease of her grandmother, her father, and her mother from this dread disease. The patient gradually but constantly improved, and at the end of about six months was dismissed by Dr. Alexander, as she no longer needed, nor has she since required, additional treatment. She has remained to the present time in perfect health.

The second case, presented by Dr. Alexander, was that of a woman, aged fifty-seven, the mother of three children. The disease was located in the abdominal region, was far advanced, deep-seated, and con-

sequently correspondingly dangerous. Dr. Nathaniel Emerson, the surgeon who performed the exploratory operation, Drs. Batchelder, Alexander and three other physicians present, unanimously concurred in the statement that the patient could not survive. The pathological examination showed the disease to be cancer (carcinoma). Two days after the operation, Dr. Alexander advised the use of his remedy. In thirty days from that date the patient left the hospital and journeyed one hundred miles by train. Careful examination at the demonstration showed that the growth had almost disappeared, and to quote those who know "she looks better than at any time during the past four years."

Dr. Frank O. Webber, of Cambridge, Mass., presented, with the clinical history of the case, a Canadian lady of fifty years of age, who was brought to him suffering from an extensive cancerous (carcinoma) invasion of the abdominal region. An operation had been attempted, but exploration showed that to eradicate the diseased tissue would involve what to a layman would seem practical evisceration. The only reasonable prognosis in this case was one almost warranting immediate suicide on the part of the patient. She was first treated in April, 1900. In the following August she resumed the duties and pleasures of life. She was examined in July, 1901, pronounced entirely well, and has since remained in good health.

Another of those present as living and grateful witnesses of seemingly impossible benefits was a lady from Ohio, the widow of a physician, who had received the treatment at the hands of her late husband. She suffered from recurrent malignant tumor of the right breast. The abnormal growth was cut away four times, each operation being a serious one. The last, performed in 1899, was promptly followed by a new growth beginning in a ligature irritation. The fluid was first administered at home in July, 1901. In the following January her husband furnished a complete clinical history of the case, and wrote: "To all appearances she is well." She attended the demonstration in good health of mind and body, and supplemented the record furnished by her late husband with the certification of W. H. Sherwood, M.D., of Painesville, O.

Frank W. Brett, M.D., of Braintree, Mass., presented Mr. H., with a family history of cancer, who developed malignant disease (sarcoma) of the upper jaw, and in 1899 submitted to a serious operation. Recurrent growth led to a second and still more serious operation. Recourse was then had to this treatment, which effected a perfect healing and a complete restoration to health, which has continued to date.

Dr. Webber, already quoted, submitted a young lady from Malden, Mass., with a history of lupus of the neck, whose complete and lasting recovery through the eradication of the disease had been brought about; also a lady, of South Boston, Mass., with a history of cancer in the abdomen of a particular distressing kind. It was inoperable, involving many vital organs. In September, 1898, she was in what seemed to be a dying condition, but the following May left the hospital completely restored to health.

C. H. Gray, M.D., of Cambridge, Mass., presented a man from Chester, Vt., who developed epithelioma on the face, and was operated upon. Ulceration resulted. A second operation was deemed impossible, but he was placed under this treatment, with prompt cure and no recurrence. Dr. Franklin Harlow, of Windsor, Vt., was present to vouch for the history of

the case. Dr. Gray also presented another interesting case, a lady from North Walpole, N. H., who developed cancer from an ulcer formed at the base of a tooth. Its appearance was followed by a rapid breaking down of the tissues. The case was deemed inoperable, and placed under the Alexander treatment. In a few months she was entirely cured. The only evidence of the trouble remaining is a slight scar on the lip, from an incision made in surgical exploration.

H. G. Bullard, M.D., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., presented the case of a middle-aged woman, described as "a hard-working farmer's wife," whose clinical history would seem to show that at one time her whole system was in a cancerous condition. She submitted to one operation after another until discouraged. Further surgery being impossible, she was placed under treatment in the last week of December, 1901, and by May 1st, 1902, was pronounced free from any evidence of recurrent malignant growths of any sort. In her own words, she "felt as well as ever." She resumed the duties of her life, and is now as well as most women of her age who have never known from experience what cancer means.

W. L. Dick, M.D., of Columbus, O., attested to a case of rapid and complete recovery from cancer of the cervix. The clinical history is too long and complex to be more than briefly summarized. The condition of the patient when first seen was so serious as to make her case appear hopeless. The treatment was begun April 8th, 1902. In two weeks she was able to leave her bed and move freely about the house. By July she was able to go out and take long walks, do her own housework, and otherwise resume her position in life. She is now as well as the mother of five children could expect to be. Drs. Dick and Moninger concur in saying that they regarded this as "a hopeless case."

This is but a small part of the disinterested and unimpeachable medical testimony to the astonishing efficacy of the Alexander treatment for cancer and its variants. The agent employed is a non-mineral fluid without toxic properties. It is administered hypodermically. It is a hydro-carbon compound of definite composition, and when injected into healthy tissue increases the Opsonic power of the blood. It does not produce abscesses. It is regarded as a "specific" for cancerous conditions; and in a great variety of cases, before and after surgical operations, it has effected and is accomplishing results entitling it to rank as a medical discovery of first importance. When pain, hemorrhage, and offensive sloughing are present it controls them almost immediately, giving the patient comfort and peace of mind, and thus preparing the way for complete recovery.

The Alexander Hospitals are not designed to be wholly charitable. With a purpose in the broadest sense humanitarian, the fact is recognized that many in a position to avail themselves of its benefits would resent the suggestion that they should be the recipients of free treatment.

The opening of the Alexander Hospital in New York, in addition to the one located at No. 543 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., is but the first of several steps in the direction of nationalizing the benefits of a system of treatment discovered by Dr. Alexander, and which, through his personal work and that of his assistants during some ten years, has become well established in public confidence. With a well-equipped hospital, having

private accommodations for patients desiring them, it combines a free clinic, at which duly accredited patients receive treatment. This system is one which may be employed in the patient's home by any physician; in fact, the majority of its notable successes have been in cases treated by physicians whom the hospital officers have never seen. To the sufferer from any form of this dread disease it offers a sane and reasonable hope of prompt and continuing cure; and what it has done and is doing in such cases warrants the confident statement that it is neither a delusion for those who assume professional responsibility for it, nor a snare to those who accept the conclusive evidence they have gathered and recorded.

Index for
Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.



A NATIONAL CHILD-LABOR COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, AND THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION, WHO WILL INQUIRE INTO THE SCOPE AND MENACE OF CHILD LABOR.—Courtesy of *National Civic Federation*.

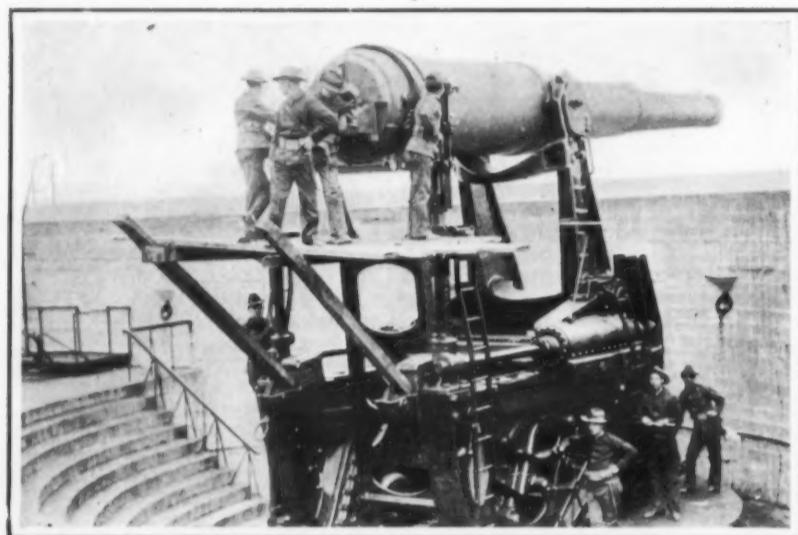
1. Daniel A. Tompkins, President The D. A. Tompkins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
2. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
3. Ellison A. Smyth, President South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, Pelzer, S. C.
4. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President General Federation of Women's Clubs, Denver, Col.
5. W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.
6. Herman Robinson, Retail Clerks' Association, New York City.
7. Samuel B. Donnelly, Member Board of Education, New York City.
8. William Laumer, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
9. B. A. Larger, President Garment Workers' Union, New York City.
10. Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary Welfare Department, National Civic Federation, New York City.
11. F. C. Nunemacher, President Nunemacher Press, Louisville, Ky.
12. John Golden, President Spinners' Union, Fall River, Mass.
13. D. C. Ripley, President United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
14. Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation, New York City.
15. Daniel Harris, Cigar Makers' Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.
16. Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown, General Federation of Women's Clubs, New York City.
17. C. H. Pond, President Scranton Forging Co., Scranton, Pa.



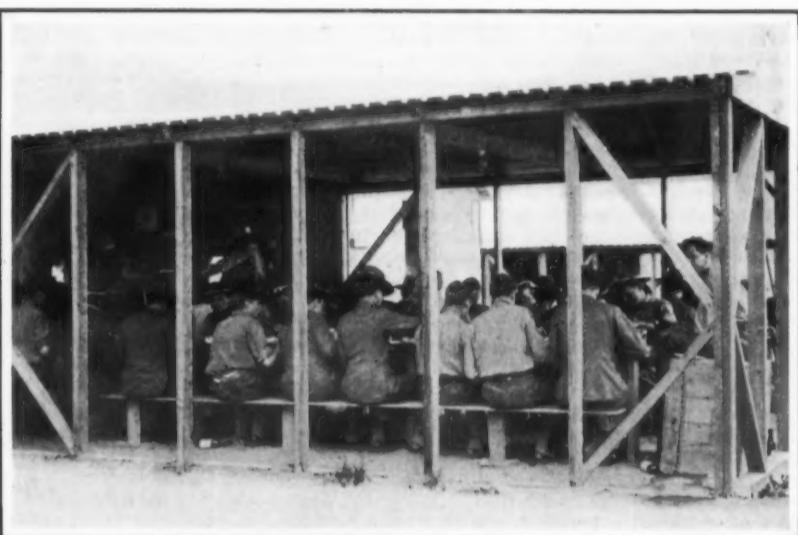
PART OF THE CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., AT FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND.



SEVENTH REGIMENT MEN "WASHING UP" BEFORE GOING TO MESS.



MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH (ARTILLERY) REGIMENT, OF BROOKLYN, MANNING ONE OF THE BIG GUNS OF BATTERY RICHMOND, FORT WADSWORTH.



COMPANY H, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, AT DINNER IN THE HASTILY-ERECTED SHED THAT SERVED AS A MESS-HALL.

THE "BATTLE" OF NEW YORK BAY.
CITIZEN SOLDIERS AND REGULARS SUCCESSFULLY REPEL AN "ATTACK" UPON THE FORTS DEFENDING THE NARROWS.—*Photographs by B. G. Phillips.*

Simplicity in the Home More Fashionable.

DURING THE last five years the influence of Pastor Wagner's captivating little volume on "The Simple Life" has been a wholesome leaven of thought and aspiration among our people. The very restlessness of Americans was perhaps the secret of their prompt surrender to its charm. The most strenuous were among the first to recognize its truth and beauty. Many who echoed its doctrine in semi-intellectual circles did not really embrace it or even understand it, yet it has had a beneficial effect on the lives and aims of multitudes, to whom it came as a fresh and invigorating breeze from the mountains of the ideal and eternal. He modestly and artistically circumscribed his discussion to a few essentials, such as simplicity of thought, of duty, of speech, of needs, and of pleasures. We are glad to note indications that here and there is beginning to be some practical discussion of the desirability of simplicity in the home.

At a recent session of the Ethical Club, of Rochester, Mrs. Theodore Hanford Pond, in an admirable paper on "Arts and Crafts in the Home," said: "A house, to be a real home, should never distract the mind by its inharmonious color or burdensome ornamentation. It should rather, by its beauty and simplicity, stimulate nobility of thought and action. Simplicity and constructive sincerity in the plan and building of a house, combined with reticence and harmony in the colors and ornamentation in the interior, necessitate furniture, draperies, and other accessories that

shall be in sympathy, and the result is one of restfulness and repose, which will most certainly exercise a benign influence upon the character, thought, and actions of the dwellers." There is too abundant need of this wise teaching. In many luxurious homes the rooms are so littered with bric-à-brac that all artistic

values are lost. Though the expenditure has been prodigal, the general effect is petty and confusing. There should be a quiet background and a prevailing simplicity that will give every rug and vase and picture its proper effect and value. Some wealthy homes are almost ideal in their simplicity. Too many are cluttered with incongruous, though costly, rubbish.

The lavishness of display is only one of the causes of the lack of simplicity in the home. The secret of the evil lies deeper. Simplicity in the furnishing and decoration of the home is the natural expression of refinement, good taste, and spiritual peace. These elements of character create a simple and harmonious environment, whether the home be that of wealth or poverty. The lack of simplicity is often due to lack of culture; oftener still it is due to lack of character.

For Baby Rashes,

ITCHINGS AND CHAFINGS, CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and scalp. Infantile and birth humors, milk-crust, scaled head, eczemas, rashes, itchings, chafings, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, are speedily, permanently, and economically cured.

CHARLES POMEROY OTIS,
"The greatest grind."HAROLD SHERMAN WELLS,
The best-natured man.WILLIAM F. KNOX,
All-around athlete and man who has
done most for Yale.SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,
Captain of last year's football team, the
most popular man in his class.CALVIN TRUESDALE,
Sportively distinguished as "the laziest
man in naughty-seventeen."L. A. DOHERTY,
Voted the most scholarly member of
the class of 1907.GEORGE H. WIESS,
Dubbed the "nerviest and windiest"
of newly-fledged graduates.

REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG AMERICANS OF YALE, '07.

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS SINGLED OUT BY THEIR FELLOWS BY VOTE FOR DISTINCTION IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF COLLEGE LIFE.—*Photographs by Curtiss.*

Splendid Progress on the Victoria Chief

BY THOMAS TOWNSEND

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company will all be deeply interested in the statement that shipments of ore from the mine have been made, and sacks of high-grade ore are piled upon the shipping platform at Cutter, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, awaiting transportation to the smelters at El Paso. This shipment should have gone forward as early as November 1st, but various obstacles have interposed. The report from the El Paso smelters on this shipment of ore is awaited with much interest, and there is no doubt that the stockholders will be greatly pleased by what it will have to tell.

Colonel Murrell L. Buckner, writing from Engle, N. M., June 5th to Colonel Hopper, says: "Just got in from the mines, where I have been for eight days; have also been at Hillsboro. Everything at the mines is in fine shape and working like a well-oiled piece of machinery. The foreman certainly knows his business, and is pushing everything. The engine and drills started up to-day on the Ooh Ooh with the three-and-a-quarter-inch drill. The pipe-line is completed to the Ida, where, by the way, they are in some fine ore, and where, in my opinion in the next fifty feet they will get an immense body of ore. I am sorry that the engine and compressor aren't there for the Ida, and the engine is all set up and ready to run on the Rebecca, but no air-compressor there, so you see not a wheel can be turned on the Rebecca with the drills until the compressor is received. We are getting some magnificent ore out of the Marion stope. It is running as high as sixty-one per cent., and the vein is about seventeen feet. You just ought to see the drill walk through the rock."

"I am making a close study of the entire situation, and the more I look into it the more I am convinced of the immense value of this property. The manager has the organization perfect, and they are doing noble work at the mines. It is certainly being finely managed, and every one seems to be loyal and thoroughly devoted to his work, and I can see nothing ahead but good results."

"From the way the new ore body is opening up on the Ida it will not be long now before you will see one of the biggest bodies of ore opened up that the world ever saw, I believe. I am thoroughly enthused over this great proposition, and feel more and more all the time that I have done my friends a great favor by advising them to take stock in the Victoria Chief Company. This is the fifth or sixth time that I have been to the mines. I do not think there is any doubt whatever about our having a railroad to the mines, and this will mean the saving of thousands and thousands of dollars to the Victoria Chief Company."

Corroborating this report by Colonel Buckner is the statement of Mr. Henry Churchill, a well-known business man of Herkimer, N. Y., who is also one of the leading stockholders of the Victoria Chief. He was commissioned by a number of his friends, who are interested in the property, to examine the books and accounts of the company at the mines, and found them satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Churchill's standing as a business man is so well and widely known that Colonel Hopper, president of the company, joined in the request that he make a thorough examination, not only of the company's books, but also of its properties.

The report of Mr. Churchill is comprehensive and to the point, and contains so much of interest to every shareholder, as well as to the general public, that it is well worth reproducing. Mr. Churchill reports, under date of June 5th:

"Besides thoroughly inspecting and checking all accounts up to May 1st, 1907, a complete inventory of machinery, tools, fittings, and supplies was taken as of that date, and duly entered upon the books. It was gratifying to find that not only was a voucher present for every dollar expended, but that such careful examination as I was able to make discovered no evidence of wasteful or extravagant expenditure. If laxness had been found, it would have been attributable to the difficulties naturally encountered in establishing a business in a rough region never before systematically attacked by commercial enterprise. Of the system of book-keeping adopted for the mines it can be rightly said that it is comprehensive, exact, and illuminating. It enables the New York office, by reason of frequent and full reports, to note the progress of the work being done, its exact cost in detail, and also, by a system of warehousing, it provides strict accountability for all machinery, tools, and supplies used; and, in fine, places the whole operation of the properties on a basis which cannot fail to be productive of general efficiency and economy."

As to the physical condition of the properties, Mr. Churchill, who has visited them a number of times, and who is therefore well qualified to observe the progress of the work upon them, says:

"I found at the Marion mine a thirty-two-horse-power gasoline engine driving a ten-by-ten air-compressor and operating two powerful air-drills. This machinery was inclosed in a frame building which contained also all necessary auxiliary appliances, pumps, etc. There was a good-sized blacksmith-shop, together with a powder-house located near the mouth of the tunnel. Ore was being continually encountered by both drills, and, especially in the stope, very rich bodies were being found."

"At the Rebecca a similar plant was being located, the engine having been placed on its foundation. The non-arrival of the air-compressor, which in some way had been delayed in railroad transit, was not expected to retard the work on the claim as a whole.

"The plant for the Ooh Ooh, of the same size and character as the two above mentioned, was fully installed and ready to operate at the time of my departure, with the exception of the water connection with the main tank. The pipe for this purpose had been shipped long before, but, like all other railroad deliveries, this was unconscionably slow. A few days after receipt of the pipe, air-drills will be investigating the rock at this point. Hand-drills were being temporarily operated here and some rich strata of ore brought to light, indicating that large bodies of ore were to be found on reaching the contact.

"A word as to the Ida, regarding which you will recall I was enthusiastic at my previous visit. A good wagon road, branching off the main thoroughfare, has been constructed to the old open cut on this claim, the ground being leveled for the power plant and the foundation beds for the machinery prepared. The cut itself has been cleaned out and hand-drilling is proceeding temporarily until the air-drills shall be in operation. From all the indications this should quickly prove a large and regular producer. The ore shows 'in place,' as it is technically termed, and the outcrop in sight, running up the hill, is strong enough to convince any unprejudiced mind that a big body of ore is ready for the drills. Late assays of this ore run much higher than those I made a year ago. It seems as if the Ida alone can be safely calculated upon to warrant the full capitalization of the Victoria Chief Company."

It is not easy for one unfamiliar with the work of developing a mine, in a remote and inaccessible region, to comprehend the grave nature of the difficulties that must be overcome. Bearing in mind that the Victoria Chief mines are in a secluded district in a mountain range formerly the home of hostile Indians, and that a costly road from the railway to the mines had to be constructed, power plants installed, and an abundance of water supplied and stored; that expensive and ponderous machinery had to be ordered, manufactured, shipped, and hauled over the new road to the mines, it is not surprising that much more time was required for the accomplishment of this work than had been anticipated.

Mr. Churchill's interesting report gives a fair idea of what has been accomplished during the past twelve months. No stockholder can find fault with his report, indicating, as it does, extended and satisfactory progress. He says:

"The pumping plant installed near the bank of the Rio Grande, and some 900 feet below the level of the large storage tank near the Marion mine, was working smoothly and pumping plenty of water for both mining and camp purposes by working a few hours daily.

"The same machinery can be relied upon to supply all demands—and more, I think—for work already laid out as well as for that proposed to be operated in the near future.

"While the railroad station of Engle has been your point of arrival and departure for passengers and freight, I was pleased to find that you were providing something like modern conveniences for the company's use at Cutter, a point eight miles below Engle. You have at Cutter now under construction, and soon to be completed, a two-story, medium-sized building, with walls of cement blocks. The building is to contain a hotel, post-office, general store, and a room suitable for banking purposes. The main advantage, however, of adopting Cutter as a shipping point lies in its being some miles nearer the mine than Engle, and with a better road, so that there seems to be no question but that this limited investment will prove largely remunerative from the start.

"I visited the mountain range a year ago and explored it, by means of narrow horse-trails, before anything had been done in the line of road or camp building. With the exception of some work done on your claims, there was little then to indicate that man had ever visited this wild mountain chain. Again, one year later, having gone over the same ground, finding miles of excellent wagon roads leading to and over practically all of your mining claims, with machinery pumping abundant water, air-drills working, thirty or more buildings and tents on the grounds, including warehouse, store building, boarding-house and sleeping accommodations, I could not resist the conviction that an immense amount of work had been done during that twelve months, and further, that, considering the unavoidable delays in getting tools and machinery to the properties, as much has been accomplished in almost every department as could have been reasonably expected. The only criticism I feel like making is that more attention should have been paid by your manager to getting out ore for shipment while the construction work was being pushed. A shipment of high-grade ore in sacks was upon the shipping platform at Cutter awaiting a car when I came out.

"On the whole, everything bears the aspect of business on your claims in the Caballitos range, and I am satisfied your administration will push development with such vigor that the realization of dividends will not be unduly postponed."

Among all the copper mines brought to the attention of the public during the past few years, few have shown as satisfactory progress as the Victoria Chief. Those who were in doubt as to its future are beginning to realize its enormous prospective value. Great interest attaches to the report which the famous mining engineer, Colonel William Farish, is to make on his return from a recent visit to the Victoria Chief and a large number of other mines in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

Colonel Farish is already on record as saying that the Victoria Chief, with a hundred-ton smelter, ought to produce a million dollars' worth of copper a year, even with ore assaying much less in value than many assays reported from the mine. Considering the fact that the capital of the Victoria Chief is only \$3,000,000, the price of the stock is most attractive. Those who purchased it when it was offered in its early allotments were fortunate. If the Victoria Chief's smelter yields anything like the profit spoken of by Colonel Farish, it is easy to see that the dividend earnings will be more than thirty-three and one-third per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

The Victoria Chief is not only one of the coming copper-mining properties of the country, but it has the benefit of the excellent management of Colonel Robert H. Hopper, who has associated with him a number of other men of high character and ability. Those who are interested in obtaining information about the Victoria Chief should address a line to President Robert H. Hopper, 100 Broadway, New York, and ask for his illustrated booklets, reports, or any other information they may desire. He invites the public to visit him at his office and examine the splendid specimens of ore from the mines, the photographs, maps, and reports sent in by visiting stockholders.

Canton, China, as a Non-Christian City.

CANTON, the capital of Kwang-tung province, South China, is one of the largest non-Christian cities in the world, second only to Peking in China. Its population five years ago was 850,000, of whom 300,000 live in boats, rarely spending a night on shore. Boats are the chief means of communication. Horses are not used for that purpose. The streets of the native city are not wide enough to permit the use of the cart, which is common in North China. The sedan chair alone is the means of conveyance on land. Shamen, a foreign settlement, opposite the western suburbs of Canton, and separated from them by a canal, is one of the most beautiful foreign settlements in the Orient. Canton is a luxurious city. Its merchants are regarded as the Yankees of China. Men from Canton, or the Canton province, constitute the majority of the Chinese immigrants to various parts of the world, inclusive of immigrants to this country. Many modern events in China occurred at Canton, or were connected with it.

Canton was the scene of the labors and death of Robert Morrison, the pioneer Protestant missionary to China, the centennial of whose arrival in that empire was celebrated in April. It is proposed to secure at least \$100,000 for the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building in the city, to be known as the Robert Morrison Memorial. Rev. Charles A. Nelson, a missionary of the American Board, is a member of the Canton missionary conference committee, which has the matter in charge, in co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Protestant missionary enterprises at Canton are numerous and important. The number of professing Christians in connection with these missions is about five thousand.

Doctor's Food Talk.

SELECTION OF FOOD ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTS IN LIFE.

A MASSACHUSETTS doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is, one of the most important acts in life.

"On this subject I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high-class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness, and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

WHAT the stock market needs is a leader. Things are drifting. The spirit which pervades Wall Street is as unseasonable as the weather. Everybody is pessimistic. Good news counts for nothing, and bad news is magnified out of all proportion to reality. After such a drop as the market has had, a bull leader would find the opportunity of

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his life. Let any one compare prices of the leading speculative and investment stocks to-day with the prices of a year ago, and he will realize the tremendous shrinkage the market has undergone. This has not been accompanied by a corresponding shrinkage in earnings, and no one will claim that conditions have so utterly changed within the past twelve months as to justify this extraordinary reduction in values. An audacious, vigorous bull leader, with resources behind him, could enter a market like this and make things hum.

Yet, on every side, we are hearing the most depressing talk and a general concurrence in the belief that the market cannot be aroused from its lethargy until after the next presidential election, which means a year and one-half hence. In my judgment the most serious handicap is the unfavorable crop outlook. If we were to have a sudden change in the weather, with plenty of warmth, the necessary moisture, and seasonable summer conditions generally, a bull movement would still be among the probabilities before September, when the pressure on the money market is expected to be renewed.

Another bull factor, and one that must not be forgotten, is found in the recent statement by the President, and more recently by Secretary Taft, in favor of legalizing traffic agreements among the railways. If the railroads were authorized by act of Congress to enter into pooling agreements, under which they could divide all the business at rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there would be no danger of cut-throat competition and no reason for the granting of rebates to any shipper. Rates would be fixed, and each railroad would have the share to which it would be entitled. There is more than sufficient business for all, and every railroad would be assured of substantial earnings without fear of interference by adverse legislation. In my judgment the attitude of President Roosevelt toward this question, in his Indianapolis speech, is of transcendent importance, and that he meant what he said is evidenced by the fact that his intimate associate and adviser, Secretary Taft, in a speech recently delivered in Iowa, took the same ground when he said:

As we by fixing rates of railroads affect and impair the operation of competition, so it is fair to the railroads that we permit them to agree with their competitors on rates, if such rates are submitted to a proper tribunal representing the public, and are found to be fair by that tribunal. It is impossible to prevent railroads from tacitly agreeing between themselves on such rates. Without it there would be a constant cutting of rates and secret rebates, which would restore the old conditions. For that reason Congress should be fair to railroads and give them opportunity under the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make agreements to be approved by it. Doubtless this change will ultimately come about.

The immediate outlook for the stock market can only be changed by some decisive circumstance. One of these would be an improved outlook for the crops. Another would be an easier tendency in the money market; and a third would be an abatement of the feverish uncertainty regarding financial conditions at home and abroad. The recent heavy failure of a large steel-contracting firm in New York had its effect on those who are pessimistically inclined. It was concrete evidence of unwholesome conditions in certain lines of business. A fear prevails that other evidences of this kind may be forthcoming, and this fear acts like a damper on the whole market. Yet I still believe that, for those who have cash to invest, good opportunities are now presenting themselves to make profitable purchases at reasonable figures, though I do not say that the market may not go still lower.

B., Boston, Mass.: Towle & Fitzgerald, bankers and brokers, Boston.

"Country Town," Ohio: 1. Kansas City So. now sells ex the 4 per cent. dividend due July 1st. 2. On the statement of its earnings, it looks reasonable.

S., Wyanet, Ill.: I know of no action of significance to nullify the bonds to which you refer. I doubt if any such action could be made effective at this time in view of the wide distribution of the securities among innocent holders.

C., New York: It is an old saying that it is not wise to swap horses while crossing the stream. While the condition of Interborough is far from satisfactory, yet the low quotations of the stock may have discounted the reasons for the decline. Very powerful Wall Street financiers are interested in the property, and they will make every effort to put it on its feet.

S. A. W., New York: So far as I can judge from the statements made in the report, there is a fair opportunity to even up at prevailing prices. Of course the tendency to reforms and economies in municipal expenditures is unfavorable to some interests which have heretofore fattened on favoritism. This is an element that you are as able to consider as I am.

K., Charleston, S. C.: 1. Address him as president of the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph

Co., Commonwealth Trust Company Building, St. Louis, Mo. 2. I do not think favorably of any of the DeForest Wireless stocks. The business is by no means a monopoly, as the telephone was at its inception. 3. Have lost track of him. A letter to General Delivery, New York City, might reach him.

A. B., Montana: The decline in Central Leather common has been sympathetic with the decline in the market generally. The legal troubles in which the company has been involved will finally disappear, and if the profits of the leather business continue at the same rate as they have of late years, the common stock could readily pay 4 per cent. On a basis it would sell at least at twice the present figures.

P., Providence, R. I.: 1. New Haven stock does not look dear at present prices. All the intervening stocks of its class now make much better returns to the purchaser than they have in years.

2. I regard them as safe. 3. Preferred stocks, such as Northwest preferred, St. Paul preferred, and So.

Pac. preferred. 4. While I say that investment stocks are now on a purchasing basis, I do not say that they may not sell lower.

L. A. C., Connecticut: For a long time past I have advised my readers of the danger of trading on margins in a treacherous market, especially in non-dividend-paying stocks. Chicago Great Western common has had such a serious decline that this does not seem like a good time to sell it, though if the general liquidation continues, no doubt it will go lower. I believe it would be wiser to hold it if you can afford to await the outcome.

B. M., Rochester: You are not misinformed.

Savings banks limit their deposits in our State, and are not allowed to exceed a certain amount from a single depositor. You can deposit by mail very easily and receive 4 per cent. from the Cleveland Trust Company Savings Bank, Cleveland, O., which has 74,000 depositors, and which will send you an explanation of the easy manner in which deposits by mail can be made if you will simply ask for Booklet R. Address Cleveland Trust Company Savings Bank, Cleveland, O.

S., Orlando, Fla.: 1. I only know that the security concern to which you allude has given a very good list of references. If you are interested it might pay you to write to some of them. The names appeared with the advertisement of the property. I have no doubt that such enterprises can be made successful with proper management. 2. The water-power company is pretty highly capitalized. I should hardly recommend it.

J. M. T., Toledo: The experienced investors have had with Western farm mortgages during land-boom periods ought to be a warning to those who are tempted to put money in Canadian farm lands which have been experiencing a boom of late. When you can buy a first-class railroad note or bond which will net you from 5 to 7 per cent., have the investment in your own country, and always salable in an emergency, why try a mortgage investment in Canada, which you might find it extremely difficult to dispose of in case of need?

O., Cleveland: 1. The annual dividend on Ont. and Western is payable July 29th. Those who purchase the stock before July 16th, when the books close, will have the benefit of the 2 per cent. dividend. There appears to be considerable doubt as to whether the N. Y. Central will exercise its option on the property. The New Haven has it in its power, by diverting traffic to this line, to largely increase its earning ability. 2. The holders of the stock of the Int. Mer. Mar. would be very foolish, in my judgment, to consent to a continuance of the holding trust. This scheme of controlling a property, by holding trust certificates, is played out. Stockholders should hold their own certificates and vote their own shares.

L., Batavia, N. Y.: 1. I would not buy anything in this market on a 10-point margin. While stocks are low, and it is not generally expected that liquidation will carry them, on an average, 10 points lower, it must be borne in mind that the market is extremely sensitive, and a sudden flurry, like that which might be occasioned by fears of a clash with Japan, by heavy failures at home and abroad, or by a crop failure, might renew panicky conditions. N. Y. Central does not look dear at present prices, but unless its earnings and its borrowing capacity are both improved the present rate of dividends may not be maintained. 2. The firm stands well.

Syracuse: As I said recently in this department, the control of the Ont. and Western by the N. Y. Central might change the situation as regards the former, but the New Haven would hardly sell control at less than the price which it paid, which averaged, I am told, nearly \$48 a share. The New York Central might discontinue dividends so as to drive the stock down and enable it to buy the minority holdings at bargain prices. Eventually the Ont. and Western, on its earnings, ought to resume the payment of dividends. If I had it, I would not sell it, but, unless I had inside information, a basis it would sell at least at twice the present figures.

X. L. N. T.: 1. The manner in which the Pittsburg Coal Company was handled by a speculative clique, and was finally loaded with overwhelming obligations, did not reflect credit on the manipulators of the property. It has extensive holdings of very good coal lands, and as these properties are becoming more valuable, there is still hope for resumption of dividends on the preferred. 2. Detroit United Railways makes a good report of earnings, but, as I have said before, there is now a general indisposition to buy the stocks of public-utilities concerns because of the prejudice against them and the hardships which are being imposed upon them by local as well as State authorities. 3. I doubt if the timber lands of the Amalgamated are worth as much as your estimate. The recent annual report of the company was not complete, and, I am told, did not reveal the full value of the property. Amalgamated does not look dear at prevailing prices.

X. Pawtucket, R. I., and G. W., Milwaukee: The American Malt Corporation acquired the stock of the American Malting Company and must depend upon the dividends on the latter for dividends on the new stock. For that reason, it has seemed to me that the holders of the old Am. Malting preferred need not be in a hurry to turn in their stock. The recent drop in the price of Malt preferred had no significance. The stock is not active, and insiders do not seem to be anxious that there shall be activity or higher prices. The report of the earnings it gives is not nearly as satisfactory as the report sent out when an effort was making to reorganize the concern and to reduce the capital obligation. I believe that with an efficient management dividends can be paid on the preferred. If stockholders would organize for their own protection they could get at the books and secure the information to which they are entitled, and which it is very difficult for them at present to obtain.

Bank, Ravenna, O.: 1. The Clover Leaf 4s at 78 cannot be regarded as in the same class with the N. Y. Central 3 1/2s and Erie prior 4s, selling considerably higher, but the Clover Leaf bonds are on one of the best railroads in the country. It is now paying 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, and ought to have no difficulty at any time in earning 4 per cent. on its 1st mortgage ds. It is difficult to estimate the real value of a railroad. That is a problem which is baffling many of the ablest railroad men. So many elements enter into the calculation that only an expert, or rather a party of experts, can reach a real valuation. For a long time it was believed that the Vanderbilts would take in the Clover Leaf system, and I have no doubt that some day it will be absorbed by one of the strong Western lines. One of the leading officers of the road, who is a heavy holder of the securities, advised his friends that the 4 per cent. bonds around 80 were cheap. It would be difficult, in my limited space, to answer all your questions, but I have no doubt that if you made application to the company for a copy of its last annual report you would get it and could study it in detail. 2. I believe that So. Pac. preferred, around 110 or 112, paying 7 per cent., convertible into common stock at par and redeemable by the company at 115, is attractive. Great Northern preferred and Chicago and Northwestern are also among the securities that look reasonable at prevailing prices.

NEW YORK, June 20th, 1907.

JASPER.

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Making Money in Mining.

A NEW YORK newspaper has been devoting considerable space of late to an exploitation of the methods of a concern which for many years has been inviting purchases of shares in a long list of mining and other stocks, and encouraging its clients by offering them various kinds of trust-fund "guarantees" against loss. Analyzing these "guarantees," it is shown that they are not what they appear to be, and that those who accepted them were compelled to realize their unsubstantial character. I do not say that honest and reliable guarantees are not offered by reputable and deserving concerns. I call attention to the matter simply to emphasize the necessity of observing with care the nature of the guarantees and the ability of the guarantors to keep them. My attention was

called not long ago to an advertisement of a mining property on which a certain rate of dividend was positively guaranteed. Investigation disclosed that the party who made the guarantee was unknown and had no rating. He simply obtained what cash, he could and no more was heard of him.

My advice has always been that the public should as carefully scrutinize mining propositions before investing, as they would any purchase they might make on a cash basis. If this injunction is observed one can readily escape the numerous pitfalls set for the unwary.

"W." Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Nothing is known of it on our exchanges or on the curb, and no report seems to be available.

"B." Chicago: I understand the company has not been dissolved, but I am unable to get any different statement from that which you have had.

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"C. E." Milwaukee: I certainly would not advise the purchase of the ten-cent stock to which you refer. It is impossible to get official information of value regarding the property.

"B." Alma, Mich.: None of the three properties to which you refer is regarded with particular favor. The last mentioned, the White Horse, is reported as having been idle for several years.

"F. W. S." Buffalo: Both of the mines are located in a good mineral territory, and I am told, are being developed as rapidly as the funds in the treasury will permit. Of course they must be of a speculative nature.

"M." So. Omaha, Neb.: I do not recommend any of the very low-priced stocks to which you refer. They are handled by those who are seeking a market at almost any price for a bunch of securities regarding which very little is known.

"E." Atlantic City, N. J.: I see nothing attractive about the Two Queens group. It is one of a number of propositions which have still to demonstrate their value. It is in a good section of the country, but has yet to show that its capitalization is justified.

"X. L. N. T." The ups and downs of Mitchell mining stock on the curb, and the varying reports received from the property, have made speculators rather shy of it. Its connections appear to be pretty close to the curb. The rosy statements regarding it, freely distributed when it was being boomed, were not wholly justified.

"M." New York: The report made by the company as to its earnings is not sufficiently complete to indicate that they are as large as you state. The par value of the stock is only \$1, and you will see that it is now selling somewhat higher than par. All mining propositions have suffered sympathetically with the liquidation in Wall Street.

"Ditto." Hamilton, O.: The literature you enclosed in reference to the Great Cariboo does not impress me favorably. It would be more interesting if one knew the names of the eminent engineers whose comments on the property are given, and if these comments were known to be directed to the particular holdings of the Great Cariboo. I do not observe that any eminent mining financiers are concerned in the direction of the company.

"M." Rutland, Vt.: 1. I do not recommend the Douglas Lacey properties. 2. I cannot advise you; it is a case for a lawyer. 3. The annual statement of the United Copper Company was not very comprehensive, and did not show the amount of copper produced by the company during the past year. Much of the income was from the sale of securities and the interest and dividends on the same. It seems to me that stockholders have a right to ask for an accounting and an examination of the books.

"Mines," Nashville: I agree with you that the percentage of successes is greater with coal and iron mines than with mines containing the precious metals. The only coal company offering stock for public sale under the condition to which you refer is the River and Rail Coal and Coke Co., Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn. If you will write them for a copy of their pamphlet it will give you full information regarding their property and the offer they are making to those who seek an investment in coal and coke stocks.

"C. D." Trenton, N. J.: The 6 per cent. bonds of the Dominion Copper Co., which were recently retired from the net earnings, were bought in by the company at a little less than 90. With its new furnace completed, the company expects to make net earnings, with the present price of copper, of from \$80,000 to \$100,000 per month. This will be from 15 to 20 per cent. on the capital stock, which is \$5,000. The par value of Dominion is \$10, and the

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A FITTING FINALE TO A GOOD DINNER

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shares have recently been selling at about \$6. It adjoins the Granby, which has a capital of \$15,000,000 with about double the capacity of the Dominion.

"B." Ashland, Wis.: 1. The difficulty about Greene Gold-Silver is that all the reports published regarding it are made by the company itself. I know of no independent mining engineer's report. The location of the mine, or rather of the mines, constituting this property, is such that it would be an expensive venture to undertake to make a careful and scientific examination of the group. Colonel Greene's friends insist that the property has great value, but their statements would carry greater weight if they were accompanied by the judgment of independent engineers. The manner in which Colonel Greene, after protesting so strenuously that he would never surrender control of his Greene Copper, turned that property into the possession of the Ryan-Cole crowd of speculators, has not been forgotten. The stockholders of the Greens Co. who saw this valuable property merged into a second-rate proposition had reason to feel dissatisfied. They may be heard from yet. 2. The listing of the stock on the Produce Exchange signifies little.

Continued on page 620

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Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 619.

"R." Bethany, Mo.: 1. I do not recommend it. 2. I know of none.

"M." St. Louis: From all that I can learn, I do not regard the property with favor.

"L." Baltimore: While I have no personal knowledge, all reports made to me concur with those which you received.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: Personally, I have no knowledge of the company or its management. Am endeavoring to secure a report.

"P." Ashland, Wis.: The capital is excessive, and the reports of the company, so far as I have been able to learn, are not satisfactory.

"H." Jefferson, Wis.: Nothing is known on the Street of the mining industrial proposition to which you refer. No balance sheet is available for examination.

"C." Utica: The president of the company recently stated to me that he found the property in splendid condition and was about to make another visit. You are entitled to have a report, and I would ask for it.

"L." New York: No quotation on the stock is available on the curb or on any of the exchanges. I doubt if consolidation will help you, and the fact that no information is given must be regarded as suspicious.

"H." Galveston: 1. I do not regard it favorably. 2. It is still quoted on the curb. I do not believe it is listed. 3. Latest reports from the property have been very encouraging. Shipments to the smelter have been begun.

"S." Medina, N. D.: 1. I would prefer the properties with smaller capitalizations, and would not be in a hurry to buy. 2. The only statements I have seen are made by the president. I have had no expert report from any source.

"R." Mt. Vernon, Ind.: The properties are of an entirely different character. If the developments on the mining property now being carried on so industriously justify the great expectations of the management, it will offer the better speculation.

"W. H." Manchester: 1. If the report of the expert engineer who has been visiting the property is as good as I hear that it is to be, the price will look very fair. 2. I would hardly regard it as an acceptable payment if you can obtain cash. 3. Not now.

"Dept." Washington, D. C.: 1. I am unable to reconcile the conflicting statements. The matter might very properly be submitted by you again to the gentleman from whom you obtained your origi-

nal information. 2. It does not look particularly favorable. 3. The only reports I have seen have been made by the promoters, which were, of course, favorable. 4. Gold Hill. 5. All that I can learn about the property is in its favor, but I am unable to ascertain whether the capital is too large.

NEW YORK, June 20th, 1907. ROSCOE.

Mining Notes of Interest.

FOLLOWING the spring rush to Alaska comes the news of the discovery at the mouth of Dry Creek, in the Nome region, of a great body of gold-bearing ore, which is estimated to have \$4,000,000 in sight. The geological survey party pronounces it richer than the famous Homestake mine.

The total output of the Butte mines for the month of May was 29,019,550 pounds of copper, as against 27,673,200 pounds for April. This gain in values was made on a greatly-increased tonnage and a decreased yield per ton. The May tonnage was 437,255; that of April 391,650. Many of the biggest mines are shipping very little high-grade ore, and devoting their energies to getting out the low-grade rock while copper prices are high.

Sweet Grass County, Montana, has a new copper region. It is said that deposits recently discovered near Stillwater exceed in magnitude any previously prospected in eastern Montana. Dr. Charles Wallace, of Billings, says that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of low-grade ore, with values ranging from 1½ to 10 per cent., the average being 4½. There is an abundance of timber in the neighborhood, as well as an enormous water-power.

Recent advices from the mine manager to Mr. Louis B. Jones, secretary of the Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company, 42 Broadway, New York City, are to the effect that the company's main tunnel was completed on June 15th a distance of 731 feet; that two gold and silver bearing stringers or small veins had recently been cross-cut, and that everything indicates that the company is about to intersect its "Charter" vein. This will be good news to the stockholders in this well-managed company. The price of stock will undoubtedly be advanced when the "Charter" vein is reached.

Cobalt reports new strikes nearly every

day, and the shipments of ore are growing rapidly. Nipissing claims to be in position to send out a car-load daily. There is, however, a feeling that real boom times will not come to the camp until English capital enters the field. Some of the producing mines have had trouble with ore-stealers, miners having helped themselves to the heaps of high-grade ore which lie around the various properties, insufficiently guarded, and sold specimens to owners of worthless claims, who use it for "salting" purposes. Several arrests have been made, and a few of the thieves have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to a year.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

THE appalling wreck of the "Shriners' Special," in which thirty-one residents of Reading, Pa., lost their lives, will be remembered for generations in that thriving city. How many of the people to whom the uncertainty of life was thus cruelly brought home will learn the lesson of common worldly prudence which that disaster teaches? There were examples enough among those who lost their lives in it to make the work of life-insurance agents in that neighborhood easy—until the freshness of the horror wears off—but the moral of them should be as strong at any other time and in any other place. Only fourteen of those killed carried insurance, the largest policy being for about \$6,000, while four were for only \$1,000 each. One of them, with a standard policy, had been insured for not longer than a month or two; another of the victims, who was urged to take out a policy a fortnight before the accident, postponed action, saying that he would insure after his return from the trip. Doubtless the small amounts of insurance carried by some of them—small for men whose incomes would allow them to take so long and expensive a pleasure journey—were purchased in the expectation of increasing them in the future—the future which never came! But if

some of the insured failed to make such provision for their families as they could afford, at least they had taken a measure of precaution. It is the man who is so regardless of the future as to make no provision whatever for his dependents in the case of his death who needs to take the lesson of such disasters to heart. "Worse than an infidel," is the comment of the apostle upon him that provideth not for his own. Let each head of a family see to it that, for lack of a little self-denial, he does not come under the condemnation.

"T." Denver: The withdrawal of the New York Life from Texas was voluntary, and was the result of oppressive legislation adopted by the last Legislature of that State. The insurance in that State will continue as usual, but payments on policies will be made through St. Louis instead of through the Texas office.

"Z." Washington, D. C.: If you will read the policy in the Equitable Life, you will no doubt find your question answered by the terms of the contract. Policies in all old-line companies have a surrender value. Of course this is not as much as the policy has cost, because the element of the insurance that you have had must be taken into consideration.

"S." Shelbyville, Ill.: The president of the company has been indicted, and is awaiting trial. The manager was convicted, but has been granted a new trial. The company has had a great deal of trouble and been under examination by the State insurance department. Until a report has been officially made, the company's real condition will not be disclosed. I would not regard it, under existing circumstances, as "safe and reliable."

"B." Marine City, Mich.: It would be impossible to give you a history of all the life-insurance companies which failed before the era of State supervision was inaugurated. Any insurance record will give you the story, but there have been no failures in recent years since the various States have required the establishment of an adequate reserve fund. It is not an easy matter to organize and successfully exploit a new life company. The attempt has been made, but not always with success. If you engage in such an enterprise as a speculation, that is one matter, but if you are seeking life insurance, it would be well to take it in one of the oldest and best established companies.

"L." Toledo: 1. Under the circumstances, the safest and wisest thing for you to do would be to carry some life insurance for the benefit of your wife. At your age a policy for \$5,000 would cost you only a little over \$2 a week, and you ought certainly to be able to make that provision for her without much difficulty. 2. There are a number of forms of life insurance, some covering a term of years, with the right of continuing the insurance at the expiration of that term, and some covering what is called "a straight-life." The latter offers you, perhaps, the lowest rate for a continuous policy. I would not advise an endowment policy for you until your income is larger. 3. It would pay you to write to "Department S., the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., and ask for copies of the various forms of policies they issue, stating your age. These copies would show what it costs for \$1,000 of insurance, and you can look them over at your leisure and see which one suits your circumstances best.

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OWING to the short crop of wheat in Chili, there is a great demand for foreign flour, which has been selling, wholesale, at about \$2.76 gold per hundred-weight. The duty is seventy-three cents gold. Most of the foreign supply now comes from Australia and Argentina. American flour has a bad reputation because of the shipment, about a year ago, of several cargoes of poor quality which were marketed as a high-grade brand.

PHOTOGRAPHY is becoming the most popular hobby of the educated classes of Asia Minor, and professional photographers are more numerous in Smyrna than in cities of corresponding size in the United States. The trade in photographic supplies is therefore large and increasing. France and England are the largest sellers of plates and sensitized papers, while a well-known American firm furnishes nearly all the films used, and a great many cameras, though Germany's trade, particularly in cheaper kinds, is growing rapidly. Most of the studio accessories, such as printing-frames, trays, etc., come from Germany. The chief opportunity for increasing American trade is in the furnishing of cheap grades of supplies. Advertising in the local French, Greek, and Turkish papers is recommended.

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